

# THE ATHENÆUM

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**CIVIL ENGINEERING.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Professor HARMAN LEWIS, M.A. will commence his Course by an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE on MONDAY, February 3, at 7 o'clock P.M. The subsequent Lectures will be delivered during the months of February, March, April, and May, in two divisions: in the first year, Materials, Special Construction, and Principles of Surveying; in the second year, Land Engineering, Hydraulic Engineering, and various Engineering Questions. Times of Lecture, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 7 to 8 P.M. Fee for each division, 5s.; for both divisions, in one payment, 9s.

A. DE MORGAN, Dean of Faculty of Arts.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

**SURVEYING.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—During the months of February, March, April, and May, Professor HARMAN LEWIS, M.A., will conduct an ELEMENTARY COURSE OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SURVEYING, with FIELD PRACTICE. Lectures: Tuesday, 7 to 9; Thursday, 7 to 9. Field Practice at times to be fixed at meetings of the Class.—Fee for Students attending the Class of Engineering, 5s.; for others, 10s. Fee for the Course, 10s.

A. DE MORGAN, Dean of Faculty of Arts.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Professor ANSTED will commence his Course of LECTURES on DESCRIPTIVE AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, on THURSDAY, January 24, at 10 o'clock P.M., with a view to facilitate the study of the subject, and the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens, and will begin on Wednesday, January 25, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.**—Mr. PENNANT, F.G.S., will commence the Second Part of his Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens, and will begin on Wednesday, January 25, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY, 11, DAVIES-STREET, BARKLEY-SQUARE.**—A GENERAL MEETING on WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Conversations. Theme, (Second Notice): "Under what circumstances in Modern Decorations ought the Gothic or the Italian Style to be preferred?"

Visitors admitted by Free Tickets, to be obtained from a Member, or from E. C. LAUGHEE, Hon. Sec., 17, Sussex-place, Kensington.

**EXHIBITION.—ART UNION OF LONDON.**—THE CARICONS received in competition for the Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS offered by this Society, are now being exhibited at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall Mall. Subscribers will be admitted on producing the receipt for the current year; or by Ticket, which may be obtained gratuitously on application at the Office.—Open at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE GOWIN, Honorary Secretary.

**THE MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION OF FINE ARTS.**—The Association is now open to the offer of an ENGLAND OF THE ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION will open in June, the Committee would be the favour of an early communication from those who may have a suitable work, the completion of which would be guaranteed prior to that time.

Letters and Specimens to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq., King-street, Manchester, on or before the 1st of March.

**HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, MID-SEX.**—Fees for INSTRUCTION as at King's College Day School, Board and Education 12 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, according with the age of the Pupil.

The Vacation closes this day.

J. A. EMERSON, D.D., Principal.

**GERMAN EVENING CLASSES.**—Dr. HEIMANN, German Master at the London University School, will form, in the first week of February, TWO EVENING CLASSES, one for beginners, and another for such students as wish to improve in Composition and Conversation.—For particulars apply at Dr. Heimann's residence, 40, George-street, Easton-square.

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## REVIEWS

*History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena.* By General Count Montholon, the Emperor's Companion in Exile and Testamentary Executor. Vols. I. & II. Colburn.

If the time has not yet arrived for forming an impartial judgment of the character and career of Napoleon, there are abundant signs of its near approach. Passions have cooled down; prejudices have abated; Bonaparte is no longer stigmatized as a demon, or worshipped as a demigod; doubts are entertained whether England was not as excessive in her enmity as France was in her adulation; and on this side of the Channel there is a growing desire to scrutinize facts, rather than listen to invectives. It is unfortunate that Count Montholon's work should compel us to touch the most painful and irritating points of controversy that yet remain undecided,—the circumstances of Napoleon's abdication and his subsequent captivity. Count Montholon on the one hand, and the executors of Sir Hudson Lowe on the other, have resolved that the world shall not have the option of burying these events in oblivion; we cannot, therefore, avoid a discussion, but shall endeavour to conduct it with that calmness and impartiality which should characterize historical criticism. On the present occasion, we shall allow Count Montholon to make his charges of inculpation, with only such comment as may be regarded as the cross-examination of evidence.

From the field of Waterloo, Napoleon returned to Paris without an army; he was thus at the mercy of the Chambers, and could not refuse the act of abdication when it was demanded. He abdicated in favour of his son; the Chambers resolved to evade the condition; and it has been a question whether Napoleon seriously expected its fulfilment. On this subject Montholon gives some new information:—

"I leave to avenging history, whose sole mission it is, the task of enumerating the intrigues and the defections of those days, so full of disgrace to the French chambers. I am only anxious to remember and record the generous efforts of Druet, Labedoyère, and Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, to recall to the minds of the peers and deputies the solemnity of their oaths, and shall confine myself to stating a fact known to few, that the Emperor submitted to the discussion of a privy council the question, Whether the hesitation of the chambers to proclaim Napoleon the Second, and the treachery and falsehood which sent ambassadors to the head-quarters of the Allies,—whether, in short, the loudly-expressed feelings of devoted attachment to his person did not make it his duty to resume the care of saving his country from the yoke of foreigners, or from a counter-revolution, and to place himself at the head of the army, denouncing to the people the treachery of some, and appealing to their indignation to conquer the common enemy. It was in this council that Prince Lucien revealed his ambition. After having fully explained the relations which for fifteen years he had continued to maintain with the republicans, his recent communications with them, their numbers, their hopes, and his profound conviction that the national crisis would be terrible and irresistible if the Emperor would lay down the crown, and suffer him (Lucien Bonaparte) to invest himself with a dictatorial power, by the instrumentality of the people of the Faubourgs; he even ventured to push the illusions of this constant hope, which he brought to light on this occasion, so far as to say to the Emperor,—'France has no longer any faith in the magic of the empire; it is eager for liberty even with its abuses, and prefers the charter to all the greatness of your reign. With me she will make the republic, because she will believe in it. I will confer upon you the chief command of the army; and by the assistance of your sword, I will save the revo-

lution.' The Emperor listened to these strange words without betraying his impressions by the slightest indications. It was the same Lucien who five years before pretended not to covet power, who now, as a future dictator, offered to his brother the command of the troops of his republic. He merely turned to Carnot, and requested him to reply in his stead. 'I accept,' said Carnot, 'the duty which your majesty imposes upon me, of stating my views respecting the singular proposition which we have just heard. There is no man who is better entitled than myself to call himself the representative of the true republicans. I have had great experience of them, and I declare that there is none of them who would wish to exchange the dictatorship of your genius for that of the President of the Council of the Five Hundred. The chambers are acting under the influence of an unexampled disaster; they are blinded by the cannon of Waterloo, and betray their duty without knowing it. You alone can save us from the knot of the Allies. Trust to the people; the abuses of its power will be only a just vengeance. Blücher and Wellington will pause at its sight, as the army of the Duke of Brunswick was stopped on the plains of Champagne, when the people of Paris rose *en masse*; and the revolution will be saved. If, on the contrary, you abdicate, Louis XVIII. will re-enter Paris, and the counter-revolution will be accomplished.'

Napoleon refused to follow Carnot's advice and appeal to the people; he was equally reluctant to adopt the course suggested by Jerome and place himself at the head of the relics of his army; he deliberated, and was lost: but his hesitation was natural, when he had evidence that treachery was around him, and that plots existed to deprive him even of his pecuniary resources:—

"A case, containing some valuable snuff-boxes, adorned with portraits sets in diamonds, which had just been sent by the high-chamberlain, was placed by General Bertrand on the chimney-piece of his chamber. During a few moments, in which he approached the window with the messenger of M. de Montesquiou, only a single person entered the room—but when General Bertrand recollected the case, and went to look for it, it had disappeared. This, however, is nothing in comparison with what happened to the Emperor himself. One of his ministers had brought him some millions of negotiable paper, canal shares, and other securities; the Emperor having counted them, placed them, in their cover, under one of the cushions of his sofa. The minister was followed by a man whom the Emperor had been accustomed to receive in his cabinet ever since the campaign in Italy; his rank, and the high functions which he discharged, placed him beyond the reach of accusation. No other person entered the cabinet between that and the time in which the Emperor proceeded to take up his papers, in order to place them in safety in his bureau. He immediately perceived that they had been touched, and were incomplete. Fifteen hundred thousand francs had been abstracted. Who had taken them? The mystery was as great as in the case of the diamonds."

From the time that Napoleon quitted Paris until he reached Rochefort, he was almost incessantly solicited to revoke his abdication and place himself at the head of the army and an insurrectionary force. We extract the description of one of these scenes:—

"The news of his presence in Niort soon spread through the town and amongst the troops; the enthusiasm was such as to prevail over every other consideration. Both people and soldiers exhibited a degree of fanatical exultation. A halt of a few hours was changed into a sojourn of forty-eight hours, and was only terminated by the Emperor's issuing orders for departure. The popular demonstrations had assumed a very serious character, and two regiments of cavalry in garrison at Niort wished, at all risks, to conduct the Emperor into the midst of the army of the Loire. The army of La Vendée, commanded by General Lamarque, and the army of the Gironde at Bordeaux, under General Clausel, exhibited the same disposition. Nothing appeared easier than to accuse the provisional government of trea-

son, and to march upon Paris at the head of between 20 and 25,000 men, escorted by 100,000 fanatical peasants. The state of things was communicated by writing to the two generals above mentioned, and General Clausel answered, that he was ready to bring 10,000 men, whom he had under his command. General Lamarque negotiated. He did not feel it to be consistent with his duty to act in person against a government appointed by the chambers, but he fully perceived the danger to which the country was exposed, and was ready to fight against its enemies. On the other hand, the Emperor, in writing to Lamarque and Clausel, had rather yielded to the urgent requests of the Duke of Rovigo and General Lallemand than followed his own opinion, for he felt a real repugnance to the resumption of power, and could not, moreover, believe it possible that the provisional government would allow the Bourbons to re-enter Paris; in addition, he felt himself restrained by an unfeigned aversion to having the social destinies of France committed to him for a second time. In fine, this new revolution came to nought, like those by which it had been preceded; and at four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of July, the Emperor descended the steps of the Prefecture, thanking the people, whilst he was getting into his carriage, for the generous reception which they had given him. Cries of 'VIVE L'EMPEREUR!—REMAIN WITH US, SIRE!' re-echoed from all sides; but the imperial exile made a signal with his hand to the postillions, and the carriage was driven off at full speed."

Among the various plans proposed to facilitate the escape of Napoleon from Rochefort, the most daring was that of Captain Ponét, of the *Medusa*, which is now, for the first time, made public:—

"The proposition of this second Curtius was as follows: He proposed, under favour of the night, to take the lead of the *Saale*, to surprise the *Bellerophon* at anchor, to engage her at close combat, and to lash his vessel to her sides, so as to neutralize her efforts and impede her sailing. The engagement might last two hours, at the end of which the *Medusa*, carrying only sixty guns, and the *Bellerophon* seventy-four, she would necessarily be destroyed, but during this time, the *Saale*, taking advantage of the breeze which every evening blew from the land, might gain the sea, and a sloop of twenty-two guns, and a ship's pinnace, which comprised the remainder of the English flotilla, could not detain the *Saale*, which was a frigate of the first class, carrying twenty-four pounders between decks, and thirty-six pound carronades in her upper deck. Two circumstances were opposed to this heroic project; the refusal of Captain Philibert, of the *Saale*, and the repugnance of the Emperor to sacrifice a ship and her crew to his personal safety."

When no hope remained of escaping the vigilance of the English cruisers, and when the submission of France to the Restoration had become inevitable, Napoleon, who had delayed to the last moment, had to choose between kindling a civil war, which he had previously refused,—waiting to be arrested, which must inevitably have occurred in a few days,—or surrendering to one of the allied powers. He resolved to trust himself to the English, and went on board the *Bellerophon*. Here a question has been raised, whether Napoleon came to Captain Maitland as a guest or as a capitulating prisoner. Napoleon's own view of the case, as he dictated it during his passage to England, must, in all fairness, be laid before the reader. He admits that there was no hope of being able to reach the sea by means of the frigates:—

"Under these circumstances I called a privy council, composed of the officers of my suite—informed them of the impossibility of any longer calculating on reaching America by means of the frigates; and after having unreservedly explained to them my position, I requested them to give their opinions on the course which it seemed best to adopt. Two courses of action presented favourable chances, to try the fate of arms in France, or to appeal to the hospitality of England. In order to commence the

former, I could have placed myself at the head of 1,500 marines, full of zeal, and completely devoted to the cause of their leader. They would have conducted me to Rochefort, where I should have been reinforced by the garrison of that city, whose spirit was excellent. The garrison of La Rochelle was also confidently to be reckoned on; it was composed of four battalions of confederates, who had offered their services, and were in a condition to form a junction with General Clausel, who had commanded at Bordeaux, and had protested his inviolable attachment to the cause of the empire; and further, this would have made it easy to unite the armies of La Vendée and the Loire, and to maintain a civil war, if we could not have succeeded in re-entering Paris. But the chambers were dissolved, from 50 to 60,000 foreign bayonets were in France, and were arriving from all sides. Civil war could have had no other result, than that of placing me as Emperor in a better position to obtain arrangements more favourable to my personal interests; but I had renounced sovereignty, and only wished for a peaceful asylum; I could not, therefore, consent to expose all my friends to destruction for such a result—to be the cause of the desolation of the provinces, and finally, in a word, to deprive the national party of its true supports, by which, sooner or later, the honour and independence of France would be established. I only wished to live as a private individual. America was the most suitable place—the country of my choice; but finally, England itself with her positive laws, might be also a proper asylum. It appeared from the language of Captain Maitland, that the Bellerophon would convey me to England, where I should be under the protection of the English laws; and it was reasonable to believe that the English people were too fond of glory, to fail in taking advantage of a circumstance which would form one of the brightest pages of the history of their country. I determined to go on board an English ship; but assuredly I would not have taken this course, had I entertained any suspicion of the unworthy treatment which was reserved for me. My letter to the Prince Regent was a public declaration of my confidence in the generosity of my enemies, and Captain Maitland, to whom it was communicated before my going on board the Bellerophon, having made no observation on its contents, by this fact alone recognized and consecrated the sentiments which it contained."

Here Napoleon confesses that he had renounced the alternative of civil war, which, whatever were its chances on the 21st of June, would have been utterly hopeless on the 15th of July; and he acknowledges that no stipulations whatever were made with Captain Maitland. On the other hand, Captain Maitland did not receive or treat him as a prisoner; he did not demand the swords of the ex-Emperor and his suite. The fact, then, appears to be, that all parties understood that the nature of the position which Napoleon should occupy was left to the discretion of the British government. And here we may remark, that modern French writers have honourably withdrawn the charges made against Captain Maitland, declaring that he gave no invitation and offered no guarantee to Napoleon.

The question to be decided by the British government was one of pure policy; its deliberations were fettered by no stipulations on either side, and Napoleon's friends have damaged their cause by a course of special pleading on every phrase which fell from the mouth of an English officer during the voyage. Many of the officers wished that Napoleon should be received as a guest; no one had authority to say that he should not be treated as a prisoner. Without discussing whether the final decision was right or wrong, it is necessary to keep firmly in view that the whole responsibility of the decision rests on the British government of that day, and that no particle of it rests on the naval officers.

Montholon speaks in much higher terms of Sir George Cockburn, who conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, than is usual with the French

writers. A little anecdote will show that though the admiral refused to Napoleon the honours of a crowned head, he was not indisposed to relax strict etiquette to gratify the ex-Emperor's wishes:—

"One day Napoleon perceived the master of the vessel, who, not having the honour of an epaulette, although responsible for the safe conduct of the vessel, as a pilot would be, avoided coming in his way. He walked straight to him, questioned him about his rank and functions on board, conversed long with him, and concluded by saying to him, 'Come and dine with me to-morrow.' The astonished master could not believe that the invitation was not a malicious trick of the midshipman who interpreted—it was obliged to be repeated to him, accompanied by an explanation of the Emperor's custom of honouring merit in whatever rank he found it. 'But,' said the poor man, quite overcome with so much honour; 'the admiral and my captain will not like a master to sit at their table.' 'Very well,' answered the Emperor, 'if they do not, so much the worse for them; you shall dine with me in my cabin.' This was a pleasure to the whole crew, and formed the subject of general conversation among us. When the admiral rejoined the Emperor, and learned what had just passed, he affected much graciousness in assuring him, that any one invited by him to the honour of sitting at his table, was by this circumstance alone placed above all rules of discipline and of etiquette, and sending for the master, he assured him that he would be welcome to dinner next day."

The landing at St. Helena has been often described, and the recent publication of Miss Balcombe renders it unnecessary to notice Napoleon's residence at the Briars; we pass on then to introduce Sir Hudson Lowe, whose name has gained such unenviable celebrity. He is described by Montholon in more favourable terms than have been used by any of the other exiles of St. Helena:—

"In fact, Sir Hudson Lowe had something prepossessing in his appearance. At that time he was a man between forty and fifty years of age, above the middle size, with the cold and gracious smile of a diplomatist; his hair was beginning to turn grey, but still preserved the primitive tints of light brown, although his long and lowering eyebrows were of a deep red. His look was penetrating, but he never looked honestly in the face of the person whom he addressed. He was not in the habit of sitting down, but swayed about whilst speaking with hesitation, and in short rapid sentences. It was undoubtedly his eye, which had something treacherous in it, that made an impression upon the Emperor. Sir Hudson Lowe was a man of great ability, and had the extraordinary faculty of giving to all his actions such a colouring as suited the object which he proposed to effect. An excellent man of business, and of extreme probity. Amiable when he pleased, and knowing how to assume the most engaging form. He might have acquired our gratitude, but he preferred the disgraceful reprobation which has followed him to the tomb. He was said to be a good father and a good husband. I know nothing of him in any relation, except in his connexion with Longwood, in which the whole of his conduct was marked with the stamp of an insatiable hatred—outrages and vexations completely useless as regarded the Emperor; and I should have said, with a profound conviction of its truth, that the death of the Emperor was his object, had he not said to me, on the 6th of May, 1821, with all the accent of truth—'His death is my ruin.' The ruling vice of Sir Hudson Lowe's character was an unceasing want of confidence—a true monomania. He often rose in the middle of the night—leaped out of bed in haste, from dreaming of the Emperor's flight,—mounted his horse, and rode like a man demented to Longwood, to assure himself, by interrogating the officer on duty, that he was labouring under the effects of night-mare, and not of a providential instinct; and yet, notwithstanding this, the impression on his mind was so lively that he could never decide on leaving Longwood, till he received our word of honour that the Emperor was in his apartments. There was then almost an effusion of gratitude on his part, and he excused himself for having disturbed us in the middle of the night."

The opinions which posterity will form of Sir Hudson Lowe must in some degree be regulated by future revelations. We do not know the circumstances that led to his being selected for such an undesirable office. Was it offered to others before him? Did he solicit the appointment? Did he show any eagerness to accept it? Had he any private instructions materially differing from those given in public? Were the orders he subsequently received from home marked by vacillation between severity and generosity, according as the passions of a clique or the feelings of a country obtained the ascendancy in the mind of Lord Bathurst? Until these questions are answered, it is but fair to suspend the confirmation of "the disgraceful reprobation" which followed the unfortunate governor to the tomb. That Sir Hudson Lowe occasionally showed indiscretion and ill temper is, we fear, too true; his conduct is far from appearing to advantage in the following anecdote:—

"Lieutenant Colonel Skelton, who was returning to Europe, had pressed me strongly to take into my service a Lascar, who was an excellent valet-de-chambre, and from whom he parted with regret, and I had consented to it. The man was at Longwood, without Sir Hudson Lowe's knowledge—at least, he pretended so. As misfortune would have it—he saw him, on making one of his usual tours of inspection to know all that was going on. His rage was extreme. He took no time to reflect on the brutal impropriety of what he was about to do, and, without asking for any account from the officer on duty at Longwood, he dashed full gallop on the poor Lascar, and seizing him by the throat, as a policeman would grasp a thief, he ordered a dragoon belonging to his escort to conduct him as a prisoner to the town, to be there examined. None of the French had seen him—the English did not dare to inform me, and it was not till I was dressing for dinner, that, having sent to call my valet in all directions, I was made acquainted with the scene which had been enacted by Sir Hudson Lowe. The Emperor was offended; the man pleased him, and he wished him to wait at table; his Indian costume, his turban, his muslin tunic, embroidered with gold, his cachemire shawl, the tont-ensemble recalled his recollections of the East. He ordered the Grand Marshal to write to Sir Hudson Lowe, who, on this occasion at least, was convinced that he was wrong, and excused himself on account of his ignorance of the true situation of the Lascar at Longwood; but he never restored him to me, for, foreseeing the issue of these explanations, he had taken care to send him on board ship two hours after his arrest."

Another story is worse, for it amounts to positive shabbiness:—

"The Newcastle frigate had brought us out several large boxes of books. This was a great pleasure to the Emperor, and it afforded him occupation for several days to classify and arrange them on the shelves of an extempore library, which he had caused to be made of boards, in the room which I had occupied at the commencement of our establishment at Longwood, and which now became for the future the library. These books were sent by the government, but as they had been bought according to the instructions of General Bertrand, the ministry required the price of them, which, according to them, amounted to 36,000 francs. Three fowling-pieces had also been sent with this cargo. Sir Hudson Lowe took great care to send them, specifying it as a piece of politeness on the part of the Prince Regent; but the Emperor caused them to be sent back again to Plantation House, saying, that he had no need of fowling-pieces, since he was confined to a space encircled by dry lava, where there were no wild animals except rats. He added, that he could not but believe that wrong ideas were entertained in England respecting his condition, or otherwise he could not consider the present of fowling-pieces in any other light than that of an odious mockery. As the Grand Marshal constantly refused to reimburse the 36,000 francs, without having received the bills, &c., the books were seized by Sir Hudson Lowe after the Emperor's death, and sold by him as the property of the

government informed circumstances with notes contained sale of the but I cannot means appropriate directly the asserted, power to do the proper We have which, his misunders "The E Lowe had see them sick at head to him, "E the 53rd; been stated did not wish cont made them at all they are a valiantly; called upon fulfil like me do my duty I am an old received they have s Emperor for sured him feelings of Napoleon his misfor when he l sure not appeal wa "The E princesses destitute of forts of life whole or th Joseph ope Mère, Que put all that Eliza wrote narrow; th of disposab happy to di Catherine o noblest dev Jerome, off from shipw tenderness t at the dispo that very t Holland du pleased Nap Napoleon respect for than any c the charac criticism of as severe a "How m Twenty the When Vol and of poetri Paris, in t Lucien, wh that it was in Rome, w ence of a fo more, how c rhythm? H he did not made subse but must b event, Luc a work of illusion of h power of R scented two



government for 4 or 5,000 francs, without his having informed either General Bertrand or myself of the circumstance. Many of these books were covered with notes written by the Emperor, and nearly all contained his impressions on reading them. The sale of these books was a subject of real grief to me, but I cannot reproach myself with having left any means untried, after the death of the Emperor, of appropriating them to myself, by offering to pay immediately the sum claimed for them. Sir Hudson Lowe asserted, and perhaps truly, that it was not in his power to dispose of the books, which were, *de facto*, the property of the government."

We have next an imputation of falsehood, which, however, may have arisen from some misunderstanding:—

"The Emperor having learned that Sir Hudson Lowe had said to the officers that he did not wish to see them any more, and that a red coat made him sick at heart, sent for Captain Poppleton, and said to him, 'Sir, I believe you are the oldest captain of the 53rd; tell your comrades that a falsehood has been stated to them, when it was insinuated that I did not wish to see them any more, and that a red coat made me sick at heart; tell them that I see them at all times with pleasure. I esteem the 53rd—they are a regiment of brave men, and have fought valiantly; the service which the regiment is here called upon to perform, is a painful duty, which they fulfil like men of honour. In saying this, Sir, I only do my duty towards you and all your companions. I am an old soldier, and admire brave men who have received the baptism of fire, under whatever colours they have served.' Captain Poppleton thanked the Emperor for the kindness of what he said, and assured him that the 53rd were filled with the deepest feelings of respect and admiration for his person."

Napoleon's family did not desert him during his misfortunes. On the celebrated occasion when he broke up and sold his plate—a measure not entirely the result of necessity,—an appeal was made to his brothers and sisters:—

"The Emperor had letters sent to the princes and princesses of his family, informing them that he was destitute of the most necessary things—of the comforts of life. They all hastened to offer him the whole or the greater portion of their fortunes. King Joseph opened an account of ten millions; Madame Mère, Queen Hortense, and the Princess Pauline, put all that they had at his disposal. The Princess Elisa wrote that her circumstances were extremely narrow; that she had barely 20,000 francs in stock of disposable property; but that she should be very happy to divide them with her brother. The Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg offered an example of the noblest devotedness: she and her husband, King Jerome, offered the Emperor all that they had saved from shipwreck. King Louis also showed a devoted tenderness towards his brother: he put all his fortune at the disposal of the Emperor, and yet he was at that very time writing his historical documents on Holland during his reign; a work which deeply displeased Napoleon."

Napoleon, however, did not evince much respect for his relatives; he spared Joseph more than any of the rest, but he dealt harshly with the characters of Louis and Jerome, and his criticism of Lucien's unreadable epic is at least as severe as the occasion justified:—

"How much labour and mind badly employed! Twenty thousand lines, without character or object. When Voltaire, who was a master of his language and of poetry, made shipwreck with his *Henriade*, in Paris, in the midst of the sanctuary, how could Lucien, whose first thoughts were in Italian, believe that it was possible for him to write a French poem in Rome, where his mind was under the daily influence of a foreign language and foreign poetry? Still more, how could he venture to pretend to create a new rhythm? He composed a bad history in bad verse; but he did not write an epic poem. An epic poem cannot be made subservient to the history of a particular man; but must be the historian of a remote and a great event. Lucien, perhaps, may have wished to write a work of re-action! How could he indulge the illusion of believing that he was about to restore the power of Rome? How can one admit that he composed twenty thousand lines to preach absurdities

which no longer belong to the age; to defend prejudices which he can no longer entertain?—and he, above all—all whose opinions are controlled and regulated by the theory of republicanism! What a perversity of mind! What he could really have done, is a history of Italy. He possesses the necessary talents, facility, skill, and aptitude for labour; he is at Rome in the midst of the richest materials; his rank, his social relations, and the favour of the Pope, furnish the means of the most complete success in his researches, with a view to throw light upon the most hidden mysteries of history. He could have made a real offering to knowledge, and won an immortal reputation. He has preferred ridicule. This passion of Lucien, and others of my family, for writing poetry and romance is something quite inexplicable—Louis and Elisa write romances! There may be clearness and interest in Louis's romances, but by far the greater part will consist of sentimental metaphysics and philosophical absurdity. As to Elisa, I am at fault if she does not give us the sequel of the Monk."

We believe that some of the anecdotes related of the English officers are apocryphal; the exiles were too ready to listen to any tale which gave them an opportunity of indulging in complaint, and we, therefore, hesitate in yielding belief to the account given of the conduct of Sir Thomas Reade, in a matter where he had no business to interfere:—

"Towards the middle of December, Sir Thomas Strange, judge of the supreme court in Calcutta, having called at St. Helena on his return from England, made a request through Sir H. Lowe to be allowed to pay his respects to the Emperor: he was not, however, received. The impression of the forcible removal of Las Cases was still too recent: 'Tell the governor,' said the Emperor to the grand marshal, 'that those who have gone down to the tomb receive no visits; and take care that the judge be made acquainted with my answer.' On receiving the message from General Bertrand, Sir Hudson Lowe was unable to restrain his anger, and gave way to violent passion; but the conduct of Sir Thomas Reade was, if possible, still more extravagant, and it has been said, that on this occasion he made use of the following expressions: 'If I were governor, I would bring that dog of a Frenchman to his senses; I would isolate him from his friends, who are no better than himself; then I would deprive him of his books. He is, in fact, nothing but a miserable outlaw, and I would treat him as such. By G—, it would be a great service to the King of France to rid him of such a fellow altogether. It was a piece of great cowardice not to have sent him at once to a court-martial, instead of sending him here.'"

We also doubt the authenticity of the following Notes, which are placed, undated, at the end of the first volume. Sir Hudson Lowe is represented to have written:—

"General Bonaparte cannot be allowed to traverse the island freely. Had the only question been that of his safety, a mere commission of the East India Company would have been sufficient to guard him at St. Helena. He may consider himself fortunate that my government has sent a man so kind as myself to guard him, otherwise he would be put in chains, to teach him to conduct himself better." To this note the Emperor replied:—"In this case it is obvious that, if the instructions given to Sir Hudson Lowe by Lord Bathurst and Castlereagh do not contain an order to kill me, a verbal order must have been given; for whenever people wish mysteriously to destroy a man, the first thing they do is to cut him off from all communication with society, and surround him with the shades of mystery, till having accustomed the world to hear nothing said of him and to forget him, they can easily torture him, or make him disappear."

A new year's day in St. Helena is said to have been interrupted by the perverse suspicions of the governor:—

"Instead of the Tuileries, our miserable habitation, instead of our France, so often regretted, St. Helena, so often lamented; instead of the caresses of a family; the congratulations of courtiers, the shouts of a nation, and the homage of Europe—the good wishes, though without hope, of some companions in captivity,

whose numbers might at any moment be diminished by the caprice of an odious gaoler. The Emperor received with kindness our good wishes and our homage. 'I believe you,' said he to us; 'but I only expect from fate that death, which will terminate my misfortunes. You yourselves see that every day is marked by some new outrage; I pity you, for the more proofs you give me of your devotion, the more you must feel my sufferings. Let us hope, at least, that Mr. Lowe will allow me to pass this day without condemning me to remain shut up in my room to avoid meeting him in the garden. Your children shall dine with me. I wish their joy to be complete. Come, Hortense, you shall have the first present.' The hopes of the Emperor were not, however, to be realized; and the insult would forcibly have brought back his thoughts to his cruel position, had not General Gourgaud kept, till the next day, the secret of the pretended mistake, which caused him to remain for an hour the prisoner of a sentry. One of the sentries of Hut's-gate interpreted his orders wrong, and arrested General Gourgaud, who was only set free at the expiration of this sentry's guard by the corporal who relieved him. The grand marshal hastened to Sir Hudson Lowe to complain, but obtained no other answer than the general one, that it was an error which should not be repeated; and yet a week afterwards the same error occurred. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, when a sentry, who interpreted his orders in our favour, received a hundred lashes, whilst the interpreting them against us was merely considered as an excess of zeal, a proof of fidelity, a mark of bad intentions towards us. We learned on this occasion that Sir Hudson very frequently gave orders to the sentries during his rides, without the commanders of the detachment knowing anything of them, except by the report of the corporal who had relieved the sentinel to whom such extraordinary orders had been given, in direct opposition to the rules of military service. We heard also, that the soldier who had arrested General Gourgaud had received from Sir Hudson positive orders to arrest any Frenchman who should present himself at Hut's-gate to pass, except he were accompanied by an English officer, even if it should be General Bonaparte himself. But Hut's-gate was within our limits, which extended for more than a mile beyond this in two directions; in the third direction alone, Hut's-gate formed the boundary. The dinner was really a family dinner; all the expenses were borne by our children, and their childish happiness awakened in the Emperor the remembrance of his youth; his first love and his first meditations on happiness returned to his recollection."

Two projects of escape, not previously divulged, are thus described:—

"Several vessels arrived from India and the Cape, and almost all the officers of these vessels obtained permission to be presented at Longwood. It was on this occasion that Captain ——— availed himself of the opportunity to place his services at the disposal of the Emperor, and offered to conduct him wherever he pleased. He said that this feeling was inspired by his strong indignation at the conduct pursued by the English government, and above all, at that of Sir Hudson Lowe—an indignation, he added, which was shared by all classes in England, with the exception of a few private friends of the ministers. The Emperor listened with the kindest interest to this noble and generous offer—but refused to accept it. It was about the same period, that one of the officers of the garrison conceived a plan of escape, the success of which was almost certain. His plan was to reach the shore at a point of the coast opposite to James' Town, which was guarded merely by a post of infantry; small boats alone could approach the shore at this place, but a boat well provided with rowers would have been sufficient to enable the fugitives to reach the vessel appointed to receive them. This point was only an hour's walk distant. But whether the Emperor at this time had relinquished all idea of desiring to escape, or whether he doubted the sincerity of the offers which were made to him, or the possibility of their success, he refused to accept them."

The last quarrel between the Emperor and the governor, recorded in these volumes, arose about a set of chessmen. It is probable that if Sir Hudson Lowe had known all the circum-



stances, his conduct would have been different:—

"The honourable Mr. Elphinstone, with a view of discharging a debt of gratitude to the Emperor, sent to St. Helena several small cases, containing a set of chessmen in ivory, of marvellously beautiful workmanship, a box of dice, another of counters, and two magnificent baskets of large dimensions, all exquisitely carved. Each of these objects was ornamented with the imperial crown—eagles and the letter N. We have already said, that this was an act of grateful homage on the part of Mr. Elphinstone, which arose from the following circumstances:—On the evening before the battle of Waterloo, Captain Elphinstone, brother of the gentleman in question, had been grievously wounded, and was lying stretched on the field in a hopeless condition. The Emperor happened to pass near him, observed his situation, and sent the surgeon in attendance on his person to make the necessary application to staunch his wounds, from which the blood was copiously flowing. His natural goodness towards the wounded prompted him also to give him some wine from the silver flask which one of the chasseurs of the guard always carried on service near his person, in case of a halt or bivouac. This providential assistance saved Captain Elphinstone's life. These presents, as well as some others, gave rise to very lively discussions between Sir Hudson Lowe and the grand marshal, whilst more than a month elapsed between their arrival at St. Helena and their being delivered to the Emperor. Mr. Manning, who had received the commission to deliver them, yielded to the wish of Sir Hudson Lowe, of leaving us in ignorance of the fact, and left the boxes at James' Town, in order to wait for the decision of the government, as to whether they should be delivered to the Emperor or not."

Here we must, for the present, conclude; the historical dictations made in the interval between the disputes with the governor have too much interest to be mixed up with the details of petty jealousies and peevish dissensions. We are not called upon to discuss the policy that treated Napoleon as a captive, and made St. Helena his prison; and though we have admitted much that inculcates Sir Hudson Lowe, we shall give no opinion until we have an opportunity of examining the promised defence.

*Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the Year 1843: under the direction of G. B. Airy, Esq., Astronomer-Royal. Published by order of the Board of Admiralty. 4to.*

THIS volume, from its costly nature, is not likely to be seen by many of our readers. It is, in fact, printed principally with the view of being distributed by the Royal Society to the various observatories and private individuals engaged in the examination of magnetical and meteorological phenomena, in different parts of the world. Yet, as an authentic record of magnetism and meteorology at the meridian of Greenwich, observed with instruments of the greatest delicacy and most approved construction, the volume is of considerable interest and value; and the scientific character of the astronomer-royal and his assistants necessarily gives increased importance to the observations and results deduced from them.

In the spring of 1838, the Magnetic Observatory at Greenwich was erected. Its nearest angle is about 230 feet from the nearest part of the Astronomical Observatory, and about 170 feet from the nearest out-house. It is built of wood, and iron is carefully excluded. Its form is that of a cross, with four equal arms, nearly in the direction of the cardinal magnetic points. The instruments used are a vertical, declination, and horizontal force magnet dipping needles; electrometers, communicating with a pole seventy-nine feet high, for the support of the conducting wires; barometers; dry, wet bulb, and radia-

tion thermometers; hygrometers, rain-gauges, actinometers, and anemometers. The volume before us contains the observations made with the above instruments at periods of even two hours, during the year 1843. The frequency of the observations renders the registering of them a work of serious labour, and demands great regularity and attention; how these objects are effected will best appear by the following, which is extracted from the introduction to the volume:—

"The number of persons regularly employed in the magnetical and meteorological department, in 1843, was four. The order of observations is arranged every week, and usually proceeds on the following principle:—The head of the department takes one complete day's observations in each week; the remainder of the observations is equally divided between the three other assistants. In order to give reasonable security that the assistants have really been present at the time at which their observations profess to have been made, there is provided an instrument, denominated the watchman's clock. It consists of a pendulum clock, which has no hands, but of which the dial-plate turns round; this dial-plate has a number of radial pins, fixed in its circumference, each of which can be pressed downwards (being held by the friction of a spring only) without disturbing the others. A lever is attached to the clock-frame, in such a position that, by means of a cord which passes from the lever through a hole in the clock-case to its outside, the lever can be made to press down that pin which happens to be uppermost, and no other. The clock-case and clock-frame are securely locked up. Thus the only power which an assistant possesses over the clock is that of pulling the cord, and thereby depressing one pin; the dial-plate then turns away, carrying that pin in its depressed state, and thus retains for about eleven hours the register of every time at which the assistant has pulled the cord. About one hour before returning to the same time (semi-diurnal reckoning), the bases of the pins begin to run upon a spiral inclined plane, by which they are forced up to their normal position before coming to that point at which the lever can act upon them. It is the duty of each assistant, upon making the prescribed observations, to pull the cord of the watchman's clock; and it is the duty of the first assistant to examine the face of the clock every morning, and to enter in a book an account of the pins which he finds depressed. It is presumed that great security is thus given against irregularity, as regards the time of the observations."

Before proceeding to give a brief analysis of the principal atmospheric phenomena observed in 1843, it is right to state that the observations were made according to Göttingen mean time, beginning at 0 h. and continuing at periods of even two hours to 24 h.

The results of the observations made with the declination magnet shew that the mean position of the magnet was subject to less variation in the month of March than in any other month, and the variations in this month were less than in any month since the establishment of the Observatory. The variations in the months of August, October and December were remarkably small. In April the mean condition of the magnet was subject to the greatest change in its mean daily position, and it was the greatest since October, 1841. In January the variation in its mean position was great, being the greatest except that of April, between December, 1841, and the end of 1843.

The mean monthly range (thus estimated from the mean of all the observations in each day), was  $7^{\circ} 19'$ . The yearly range (similarly estimated) was  $32^{\circ} 54'$ . The mean westerly declination for the year was  $23^{\circ} 11' 43''$ ; the westerly declination is, without exception, greater at two than at any other observation hour; from that time to ten or twelve it moved towards the east, or towards the astronomical meridian, describing an arc of  $10^{\circ} 27'$  in the months from April to September, and one of  $6^{\circ} 59'$  in the remaining

months, attaining a position more easterly in the latter months at ten or twelve than at any other observation hours.

The mean position of the horizontal force magnet was subject to less variation in the month of November than in any other month, the variations in March, however, being nearly as small. In January the mean daily position of the magnet was subject to the greatest change. The mean monthly range was  $0.003176$ , and the mean yearly range was  $0.010719$ , being the difference between the mean daily horizontal force on April 3, when the marked end of the magnet was most drawn towards the north, and the mean daily horizontal force on July 8, when the marked end was most drawn towards the south.

The mean daily position of the vertical force magnet was subject to less variation in the month of August than in any other month, and to greater variation in the month of May. The mean monthly range was  $0.001568$ , and the mean yearly range  $0.011014$ ; the diurnal motion of the vertical force magnet agrees most nearly with its mean diurnal motion in March, and departs the most from the mean in April.

The mean magnetic dip for the year at 21h. was  $69^{\circ} 0' 1''$ , and at 3h.,  $69^{\circ} 1' 1''$ .

The barometer made use of is a standard, by Newman, similar to that in the apartments of the Royal Society, and the readings are considered to be coincident with those of the latter instrument. The barometer is fixed on the south wall of the westcross of the magnetic observatory. All the observations undergo correction for the difference of temperature of the mercury in the tube at the time of the observation from  $32^{\circ}$ . The mean height of the barometer in each month of 1843, was as follows:—Jan.  $29.674$ ; Feb.  $29.473$ ; March,  $29.758$ ; April,  $29.687$ ; May,  $29.664$ ; June,  $29.700$ ; July  $29.826$ ; August,  $29.819$ ; September,  $30.017$ ; October,  $29.604$ ; November,  $29.718$ ; December,  $30.245$ ; the mean of all the monthly results is  $29.765$ . The mean height in spring was  $29.703$ ; in summer,  $29.782$ ; in autumn,  $29.780$ ; and in winter,  $29.797$ . A table is given, showing the mean daily heights of the barometer arranged with reference to the moon's declination, from which it is deduced that the mean height of the barometer is increased by the moon's position when she is at or near the equator; in 1841 and 1842 this increase appeared to be dependent on the moon's position in south declination. A computation has also been made with reference to the moon's parallax, and the variation in the height of the barometer, by which it appears that when the moon is nearest to the earth, the mean height of the barometer is the greatest, and that it is the least when the moon is at the greatest distance from the earth.

The mean temperature in spring was  $47.4$ ; summer,  $59.8$ ; autumn,  $50.5$ ; winter,  $40.0$ ; and the year  $49.4$ . The mean temperature of the dew-point in spring was  $43.5$ ; summer,  $54.9$ ; autumn,  $46.9$ ; winter,  $37.6$ ; and the year,  $45.7$ .

A table is given of the mean weight in grains, troy, of vapour in a cubic foot of air, at every even hour throughout the year, from which it appears that the weight in spring was  $3.5$  grains; in summer,  $5.0$ ; in autumn,  $3.9$ ; in winter,  $2.9$ ; and for the year,  $3.8$ . The mean degree of humidity in spring was  $0.878$ ; in summer,  $0.856$ ; in autumn,  $0.889$ ; in winter,  $0.922$ ; and for the year,  $0.887$ . It was found that the degree of humidity at 8h. agrees more nearly than that at any other observation hour, with the degree of humidity for the year.

The anemometers used are those of Whewell and Osler: they are both self-registering, and are placed near each other. The results of Osler's anemometer are, that during 1,893 hours

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the wind blew, recording a pressure of 4,330 lb.—and the number of the hours, during which air was in motion without recording pressure, was 3,835. The W.S.W. wind was by far the most prevalent; and the next in order were S.W., S.S.W., and E.N.E.

The observations of the amount of clouds in 1843 occupy several tables; from them it appears that there was not one day in the year free from cloud, and there were 35 totally cloudy days. The quantity of rain collected in the rain-gauges was as follows:—At Osler's anemometer gauge, 205 ft. 6 in. above the mean level of the sea, 14.88. At the gauge, 177 ft. 2 in. above the sea, 22.12; and at the gauge, 155 ft. 3 in. above the sea, 24.47. It appears from these results, that for a point above 24 ft. above the ground, the ratio of the sums collected at that altitude and on the ground, is 90 : 100; and that for a point 50 ft. above the ground, the ratio is 61 : 100.

*Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo, by way of Lisbon, Athens, Constantinople, and Jerusalem: performed in the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.* By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, author of 'The Irish Sketch-Book.' Chapman & Hall.

It appears from the Preface, that in the autumn of 1844, Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh started, in the Iberia steamboat, on one of those pleasure trips up the Mediterranean, which are provided by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and hold out as a temptation that the voyager will, in two months, see more men and cities than Ulysses saw in ten years; and here we have a record of these seeings, sayings, and doings. Of course such a work is, or ought to be, light as air—as thin air: it is to be read running, as it was written: and the purpose of the writer is attained if the reader be amused. We think he will be; and shall, therefore, allow Michael Angelo room and verge enough to make his good qualities known.

The very first of his foreign memoranda may be taken as a sample of the whole work. When the lieutenant went on shore at Vigo to deliver her Majesty's mails, Mr. Titmarsh and others resolved to follow his example, and though but for half an hour, to taste real Spanish chocolate on Spanish ground:—

"It was low tide, and the boat could not get up to the dry shore. Hence it was necessary to take advantage of the offers of sundry gallegos, who rushed barelegged into the water, to land on their shoulders. The approved method seems to be to sit upon one shoulder only, holding on by the porter's whiskers; and though some of our party were of the tallest and fattest men whereof our race is composed, and their living sedans exceedingly meagre and small, yet all were landed without accident upon the juicy sand, and forthwith surrounded by a host of mendicants.

"Through this crowd we passed up some steep rocky steps, through a little low gate, where, in a little guard-house and barrack, a few dirty little sentinels were keeping a dirty little guard; and by low-roofed, whitewashed houses, with balconies, and women in them,—the very same women, with the very same head clothes, and yellow fans and eyes, at once shy and solemn, which Murillo painted,—by a neat church into which we took a peep, and, finally, into the Plaza del Constitucion, or grand place of the town, which may be about as big as that pleasing square, Pump Court, Temple. We were taken to an inn, of which I forget the name, and were shown from one chamber and story to another, till we arrived at that apartment where the real Spanish chocolate was finally to be served out. All these rooms were as clean as scrubbing and whitewash could make them; with simple French prints (with Spanish titles) on the walls; a few rickety half-finished articles of furniture; and, finally, an air of extremely respectable poverty. A jolly, black-eyed, yellow-shawled Dulcinea conducted us through the apartment, and provided us with the desired refresh-

ment. Sounds of clarions drew our eyes to the Place of the Constitution; and, indeed, I had forgotten to say, that that majestic square was filled with military, with exceedingly small firelocks, the men ludicrously young and diminutive for the most part, in a uniform at once cheap and tawdry,—like those supplied to the warriors at Astley's, or from still humbler theatrical wardrobes: indeed, the whole scene was just like that of a little theatre; the houses curiously small, with arcades and balconies, out of which looked women apparently a great deal too big for the chambers they inhabited; the warriors were in gingham, cottons, and tinsel; the officers had huge epaulets of sham silver lace drooping over their bosoms, and looked as if they were attired at a very small expense. Only the general—the captain-general (Pooch, they told us, was his name: I know not how 'tis written in Spanish)—was well got up, with a smart hat, a real feather, huge stars glittering on his portly chest, and tights and boots of the first order. Presently, after a good deal of trumpeting, the little men marched off the place, Pooch and his staff coming into the very inn in which we were awaiting our chocolate. Then we had an opportunity of seeing some of the civilians of the town. Three or four ladies passed, with fan and mantle; to them came three or four dandies, dressed smartly in the French fashion with strong Jewish physiognomies. There was one a solemn lean fellow in black, with his collars extremely turned over, and holding before him a long ivory-tipped ebony cane, who tripped along the little place with a solemn smirk, which gave one an indescribable feeling of the truth of Gil Blas, and of those delightful bachelors and licentiates who have appeared to us all in our dreams. In fact we were but half an hour in this little queer Spanish town; and it appears like a dream too, or a little show got up to amuse us. Boom! the gun fired at the end of the funny little entertainment. The women and the balconies, the beggars and the walking Murillos, Pooch and the little soldiers in tinsel, disappeared, and were shut up in their box again. Once more we were carried on the beggars' shoulders out of the shore, and we found ourselves again in the great stalwart roast-beef world; the stout British steamer bearing out of the bay, whose purple waters had grown more purple. The sun had set by this time, and the moon above was twice as big and bright as our degenerate moons are."

Important cities are, of course, difficult to be grappled with in such hurried visits. Besides, as Mr. Titmarsh observes, at Lisbon—

"A great misfortune which befalls a man who has but a single day to stay in a town, is that fatal duty which superstition entails upon him of visiting the chief lions of the city in which he may happen to be. You must go through the ceremony, however much you may sigh to avoid it; and however much you know that the lions in one capital roar very much like the lions in another; that the churches are more or less large and splendid; the palaces pretty spacious, all the world over; and that there is scarcely a capital city in this Europe but has its pompous bronze statue or two of some periwigged, hook-nosed emperor, in a Roman habit, waving his bronze baton on his broad-flanked brazen charger. We only saw these state old lions in Lisbon, whose roar has long since ceased to frighten one. First we went to the church of St. Roch, to see a famous piece of mosaic work there. It is a famous work of art, and was bought by I don't know what king, for I don't know how much money. All this information may be perfectly relied on, though the fact is we did not see the mosaic work; the sacristan who guards it was yet in bed; and it was veiled from our eyes in a side chapel by great dirty damask curtains, which could not be removed, except when the sacristan's toilette was done, and at the price of a dollar. So we were spared this mosaic exhibition; and I think I always feel relieved when such an event occurs. I feel I have done my duty in coming to see the enormous animal—if he is not at home, *Virtute mea me, &c.*—we have done our best, and mortal can do no more."

As a summary of his observations, we may state, that the churches at Lisbon are of the "florid periwig architecture"—the palaces large, as palaces usually are—the pictures in them

somewhat more than usually abundant in allegories—that the streets are thronged with mules, gallegos with water-barrels on their shoulders, and Belema omnibuses; that the men are good-looking, but the women only so-so; that there are "little dusty-powdered gardens, in which the people make-believe to enjoy the verdure"—and a state-carriage museum:—

"A museum of huge, old, tumble-down, gilded coaches of the last century, lying here, mouldy and dark, in a sort of limbo. The gold has vanished from the great, lumbering, old wheels and panels; the velvets are woefully tarnished. When one thinks of the patches and powder that have simpered out of those plate-glass windows—the mitred bishops, the big-wigged marshals, the shovel-hatted abbés which they have borne in their time—the human mind becomes affected in no ordinary degree. Some human minds heave a sigh for the glories of bygone days; while others, considering rather the lies and humbug, the vice and servility, which went framed and glazed and ensnared, creaking along in those old Juggernaut cars, with fools worshipping under the wheels, console themselves for the decay of institutions that may have been splendid and costly, but were ponderous, clumsy, slow, and unfit for daily wear. The guardian of these defunct old carriages tells some prodigious fibs concerning them; he pointed out one carriage that was six hundred years old in his calendar; but any connoisseur in bric-a-brac can see it was built at Paris in the Regent Orleans' time."

Two hours only, require a quick eye and a ready hand to turn even Cadiz to profitable use and publishing advantage. Yet Titmarsh observes—

"To have passed only two hours in Cadiz is something—to have seen real donnas with comb and mantle—real caballeros with cloak and cigar—real Spanish barbers lathering out of brass basins—and to have heard guitars under the balconies; there was one that an old beggar was jangling in the market, whilst a huge leering fellow, in bushy whiskers and a faded velvet dress, came singing and jumping after our party,—not singing to a guitar, it is true, but imitating one capitally with his voice, and cracking his fingers by way of castanets, and performing a dance such as Figaro or Lablache might envy. How clear that fellow's voice thrums on the ear even now; and how bright and pleasant remains the recollection of the fine city and the blue sea, and the Spanish flags floating on the boats that danced over it, and Joinville's band beginning to play stirring marches as we puffed out of the bay."

The view of Gibraltar from the ship's deck, is better than the more elaborate one of the town itself:—

"The Rock looks so tremendous that to ascend it, even without the compliment of shells or shot, seems a dreadful task—what would it be when all those mysterious lines of batteries were vomiting fire and brimstone; when all those dark guns that you see poking their grim heads out of every imaginable cleft and zigzag should salute you with shot, both hot and cold; and when, after tugging up the hideous perpendicular place, you were to find regiments of British grenadiers, ready to plunge bayonets into your poor panting stomach, and let out artificially the little breath left there? It is a marvel to think that soldiers will mount such places for a shilling—ensigns for five and ninepence—a day: a cabman would ask double the money to go half way."

Malta also may be disposed of in a few paragraphs; the rest of the description, though of more pretension, has less merit. A first impression is a reality which twenty years' residence ought not to modify:—

"On the 5th, to the inexpressible joy of all, we reached Valetta, the entrance to the harbour of which is one of the most stately and agreeable scenes ever admired by sea-sick traveller. The small basin was busy with a hundred ships, from the huge guard-ship, which lies there a city in itself; merchantmen loading and crews cheering, under all the flags of the world flaunting in the sunshine; a half-score of busy black steamers, perpetually coming and going, coaling and painting, and puffing and hissing in and out of harbour; slim men-of-war's barges shooting to



and fro, with long shining oars flashing like wings over the water; hundreds of painted town-boats, with high heads and white awnings,—down to the little tubs in which some naked, tawny young beggars came paddling up to the steamer, entreating us to let them dive for halfpence. Round this busy blue water rise rocks blazing in sunshine, and covered with every imaginable device of fortification: to the right, St. Elmo, with flag and lighthouse; and opposite, the Military Hospital, looking like a palace; and all round, the houses of the city, for its size the handsomest and most stately in the world. Nor does it disappoint you on a closer inspection, as many a foreign town does. The streets are thronged with a lively comfortable-looking population; the poor seem to inhabit handsome stone palaces, with balconies and projecting windows of heavy carved stone. The lights and shadows, the cries and stench, the fruit-shops and fish-stalls, the dresses and chatter of all nations; the soldiers in scarlet, and women in black mantillas; the beggars, boatmen, barrels of pickled herrings and macaroni; the shovel-hatted priests and bearded capuchins; the tobacco, grapes, onions, and sunshine; the sign-boards, bottle-porter stores, the statues of saints and little chapels, which jostle the stranger's eyes as he goes up the famous stairs from the water-gate, make a scene of such pleasant confusion and liveliness as I have never witnessed before. And the effect of the groups of multitudinous actors in this busy, cheerful drama, is heightened, as it were, by the decorations of the stage. The sky is delightfully brilliant; all the houses and ornaments are stately; castles and palaces are rising all around; and the flag, towers, and walls of Fort St. Elmo look as fresh and magnificent as if they had been erected only yesterday."

Respecting Athens, Mr. Titmarsh has a word or two to say, which may be thought pertinent or impertinent, according to the reader's humour:—

"Not feeling any enthusiasm myself about Athens, my bounden duty, of course, is clear to sneer and laugh heartily at all who have. In fact, what business has a lawyer, who was in Pump-court this day three weeks, and whose common reading is law reports or the newspaper, to pretend to fall in love for the long vacation with mere poetry, of which I swear a great deal is very doubtful, and to get up an enthusiasm quite foreign to his nature and usual calling in life? What call have ladies to consider Greece 'romantic,' they who get their notions of mythology from the well-known pages of 'Tooke's Pantheon'? What is the reason that blundering Yorkshire squires, young dandies from Corfu regiments, jolly sailors from ships in the harbour, and yellow old Indians returning from Bundelcund, should think proper to be enthusiastic about a country of which they know nothing; the mere physical beauty of which they cannot, for the most part, comprehend; and because certain characters lived in it two thousand four hundred years ago? What have these people in common with Pericles,—what have these ladies in common with Aspasia (O fie!)? Of the race of Englishmen who come wondering about the tomb of Socrates, do you think the majority would not have voted to hemlock him? Yes; for the very same superstition which leads men by the nose now, drove them onward in the days when the lowly husband of Xantippe died for daring to think simply and to speak the truth. I know of no quality more magnificent in fools than their faith; that perfect consciousness they have that they are doing virtuous and meritorious actions, when they are performing acts of folly, murdering Socrates, or pelting Aristides with holy oyster shells, all for Virtue's sake."

Titmarsh states modestly that he was not in a right temper of mind to profit by his visit; but we cannot admit this; the last sad truth alone is proof to the contrary. But let him state his own case:—

"This is an improper frame of mind for a person visiting the land of Æschylus and Euripides; add to which, we have been abominably overcharged at the inn: and what are the blue hills of Attica, the silver calm basin of Piræus, the heathery heights of Pentelicus, and yonder rock crowned by the Doric columns of the Parthenon, and the thin Ionic shafts of the Erechtheum, to a man that has had little rest,

and is bitten all over by bugs? Was Alcibiades bitten by bugs, I wonder; and did the brutes crawl over him as he lay in the rosy arms of Phryne? I wished all night for Socrates' hammock or basket, as it is described in the 'Clouds'; in which resting-place, no doubt, the abominable animals kept perforce clear of him."

Nor does a drive over the wide arid plain to the city—no, nor the immortal city itself—put him in good humour:—

"I swear solemnly that I would rather have two hundred a-year in Fleet-street, than be king of the Greeks, with Basileus written before my name round their beggarly coin; with the bother of perpetual revolutions in my huge plaster-of-Paris palace, with no amusement but a drive in the afternoon over a wretched arid country, where roads are not made, with ambassadors (the deuce knows why, for what good can the English, or the French, or the Russian party get out of such a bankrupt alliance as this?) perpetually pulling and tugging at me, away from honest Germany, where there is beer and æsthetic conversation, and operas at a small cost. The shabbiness of this place actually beats Ireland, and that is a strong word. The palace of the Basileus is an enormous edifice of plaster, in a square containing six houses, three donkies, no roads, no fountains (except in the picture of the inn); backwards it seems to look straight to the mountain—on one side is a beggarly garden—the king goes out to drive (revolutions permitting) at five—some four-and-twenty blackguards saunter up to the huge sand-hill of a terrace, as his majesty passes by in a gilt brouche and an absurd fancy dress; the gilt brouche goes plunging down the sand-hills: the two dozen soldiers who have been presenting arms slouch off to their quarters: the vast barrack of a palace remains entirely white, ghastly, and lonely; and, save the braying of a donkey now and then (which long-eared minstrels are more active and sonorous in Athens than in any place I know), all is entirely silent round Basileus' palace."

Smyrna is the first place that satisfies the traveller. Lisbon is declared a failure, Athens a dead failure, Malta very well, but not worth the trouble and sea-sickness; but—

"Smyrna came, and rebuked all mutinous cocknies into silence. Some men may read this who are in want of a sensation. If they love the odd and picturesque, if they loved the Arabian Nights in their youth, let them book themselves on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental vessels, and try one dip into Constantinople or Smyrna. Walk into the Bazaar, and the East is unveiled to you; how often and often have you tried to fancy this, lying out on a summer holiday at school! It is wonderful, too, how like it is; you may imagine that you have been in the place before, you seem to know it so well! The beauty of that poetry is, to me, that it was never too handsome; there is no fatigue of sublimity about it. Shacabac and the Little Barber play as great a part in it as the heroes; there are no uncomfortable sensations of terror; you may be familiar with the great Afreet, who was going to execute the travellers for killing his son with a date-stone. Morgiana, when she kills the forty robbers with boiling oil, does not seem to hurt them in the least; and though King Schahriar makes a practice of cutting off his wives' heads, yet you fancy they have got them on again in some of the back rooms of the palace, where they are dancing and playing on dulcimers. How fresh, easy, good-natured, is all this! How delightful is that notion of the pleasant Eastern people about knowledge, where the height of science is made to consist in the answering of riddles! and all the mathematicians and magicians bring their great beards to bear on a conundrum! When I got into the bazaar among this race, somehow I felt as if they were all friends. There sat the merchants in their little shops, quiet and solemn, but with friendly looks. There was no smoking, it was the Ramazan; no eating; the fish and meat fizzing in the enormous pots of the cook-shops are only for the Christians. The children abound; the law is not so stringent upon them, and many wandering merchants were there selling figs (in the name of the prophet, doubtless,) for their benefit, and elbowing onwards with baskets of grapes and cucumbers. Countrymen passed bristling over

with arms, each with a huge bellyful of pistols and daggers in his girdle; fierce, but not the least dangerous. Wild swarthy Arabs, who had come in with the caravans, walked solemnly about, very different in look and demeanour from the sleek inhabitants of the town. Greeks and Jews squatted and smoked, their shops tended by sallow-faced boys, with large eyes, who smiled and welcomed you in; negroes bustled about in gaudy colours; and women, with black nose-bags and shuffling yellow slippers, chatted and bargained at the doors of the little shops. There was the rope quarter and the sweetmeat quarter, and the pipe bazaar and the arm bazaar, and the little turned up shoe quarter, and the shops where ready-made jackets and pelisses were swinging, and the region where, under the ragged awnings, regiments of tailors were at work. The sun peeps through these awnings of mat or canvas, which are hung over the narrow lanes of the bazaar, and ornaments them with a thousand freaks of light and shadow. Cogia Hassan Alhabbal's shop is in a blaze of light; while his neighbour, the barber and coffee-house keeper, has his premises, his low seats and narghiles, his queer pots and basins, in the shade. The cobblers are always good-natured; there was one who, I am sure, has been revealed to me in my dreams, in a dirty old green turban, with a pleasant wrinkled face like an apple, twinkling his little grey eyes as he held them up to talk to the gossips, and smiling under a delightful old grey beard, which did the heart good to see. You divine the conversation between him and the cucumber-man, as the Sultan used to understand the language of the birds. Are any of those cucumbers stuffed with pearls, and is that Armenian with the black square turban Harun Alraschid in disguise, standing yonder by the fountain where the children are drinking—the gleaming marble fountain, chequered all over with light and shadow, and engraved with delicate arabesques and sentences from the Koran? But the greatest sensation of all is when the camels come. Whole strings of real camels, better even than in the procession of Blue Beard, with soft rolling eyes and bended necks, swaying from one side of the bazaar to the other to and fro, and treading gingerly with their great feet. O, you fairy dreams of boyhood! O, you sweet meditations of half-holidays, here you are realized for half an hour! \* \* From this scene we rushed off to make breakfast off red mullets and grapes, melons, pomegranates, and Smyrna wine, at a dirty little comfortable inn, to which we were recommended; and from the windows of which we had a fine cheerful view of the gulf and its busy craft, and the loungers and the merchants along the shore. There were camels unloading at one wharf, and piles of melons, much bigger than the Gibraltar cannon-balls at another. It was the fig season, and we passed through several alleys encumbered with long rows of fig-dressers, children and women for the most part, who were packing the fruit diligently into drums, dipping them in salt water first, and spreading them neatly over with leaves."

There is more of the same pleasant quality; but he concludes philosophically:—

"These are very humble incidents of travel. Wherever the steamboat touches the shore adventure retreats into the interior, and what is called romance vanishes. It won't bear the vulgar gaze; or rather the light of common day puts it out, and it is only in the dark that it shines at all. There is no curing and insulting of Giaours now. If a cockney looks or behaves in a particularly ridiculous way, the little Turks come out and laugh at him. A Londoner is no longer a spittoon for true believers; and now that dark Hassan sits in his divan and drinks champagne, and Selim has a French watch, Zuleikha perhaps takes Morrison's pills, Byrionism becomes absurd instead of sublime, and is only a foolish expression of cockney wonder. They still occasionally beat a man for going into a mosque, but this is almost the only sign of ferocious vitality left in the Turk of the Mediterranean coast, and strangers may enter scores of mosques without molestation. The paddle-wheel is the great conqueror. Wherever the captain cries 'Stop her,' Civilization stops, and lands in the ship's boat, and makes a permanent acquaintance with the savages on shore. Whole hosts of crusaders have passed and died, and butchered here in vain. But to manufacture European iron into

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pikes and helmets was a waste of metal: in the shape of piston-rods and furnace pokers it is irresistible; and I think an allegory might be made showing how much stronger commerce is than chivalry, and finishing with a grand image of Mahomet's crescent being extinguished in Fulton's boiler."

Having at length reached a place which has "excited a feeling of warmth and admiration in the bosom of the stony" Titmarsh, we will leave him there for a week.

Poems. By Thomas Hood. 2 vols. Moxon.

MORE of these poems were familiarly known to us; yet the power, the variety, the vigour, and the fantastic beauty of the assemblage—taken as a whole—came over us "with a grave, sweet pleasure."

We need but run over the table of contents to the first volume, in proof that our praise is not partial. It opens with 'The Dream of Eugene Aram.' Then comes the less-known 'Elm Tree—a Dream in the Woods,' from which, because it is less known, we shall extract a passage. In the midst of a piece of forest scenery, touched with a strange and gloomy power, (a *Rembrandt* landscape, if compared with such a *Hobbins* wood-picture as Tennyson's 'Talking Oak,') in which the death of the Elm is invested with an almost tragic horror—appears the Great Leveller:—

With silent pace as shadows come,  
And dark as shadows be,  
The grisly Phantom takes his stand  
Beside the fallen tree,  
And scans it with his gloomy eyes,  
And laughs with horrid glee—

A dreary laugh and desolate,  
Where mirth is void and null,  
As hollow as its echo sounds  
Within the hollow skull—  
"Whoever laid this tree along  
His hatchet was not dull!"

"The human arm and human tool  
Have done their duty well!  
But after sound of ringing axe  
Must sound the ringing knell;  
When Elm or Oak  
Have felt the stroke  
My turn it is to fell!"

"No passive unregarded tree,  
A senseless thing of wood,  
Wherein the sluggish sap ascends  
To swell the vernal bud—  
But conscious, moving, breathing trunks  
That throb with living blood!"

"No forest Monarch yearly clad  
In mantle green or brown:  
That unrecorded lives, and falls  
By hand of rustic clown—  
But Kings who don the purple robe,  
And wear the jewell'd crown.

"Ah! little reck the Royal mind,  
Within his Banquet Hall,  
While tapers shine and Music breathes  
And Beauty lends the Ball,  
He little reck the oaken plank  
Shall be his palace wall!"

"Ah, little dreams the haughty Peer,  
The while his Falcon flies—  
Or on the blood-bedabbled turf  
The antler'd quarry dies—  
That in his own ancestral Park  
The narrow dwelling lies!"

"But haughty Peer and mighty King  
One doom shall overwhelm!  
The oaken cell  
Shall lodge him well  
Whose sceptre ruled a realm—  
While he who never knew a house,  
Shall find it in the Elm!"

"The tatter'd, lann, dejected wretch,  
Who bugs from door to door,  
And dies within the cressy ditch,  
Or on the barren moor,  
The friendly Elm shall lodge and clothe  
That houseless man, and poor!"

"Yea, this recumbent rugged trunk,  
That lies so long and prone,  
With many a fallen acorn-cup,  
And mast, and firry cone—  
This rugged trunk shall hold its share  
Of mortal flesh and bone!"

"A Miser hoarding heaps of gold,  
But pale with age-fears—  
A Wife lamenting love's decay,  
With secret cruel tears,  
Distilling bitter, bitter drops  
From sweets of former years—

"A Man within whose gloomy mind  
Offence had darkly sunk,  
Who out of fierce Revenge's cup  
Hath madly, darkly drunk—  
Grief, Avarice, and Hate shall sleep  
Within this very trunk!"

"This massy trunk that lies along,  
And many more must fall—  
For the very knave  
Who digs the grave,  
The man who spreads the pall,  
And he who tolls the funeral bell,  
The Elm shall have them all!"

"The tall abounding Elm that grows  
In hedgerows up and down;  
In field and forest, copse and park,  
And in the peopled town,  
With colonies of noisy rooks  
That nestle on its crown.

"And well the abounding Elm may grow  
In field and hedge so ripe,  
In forest, copse, and wooded park,  
And 'mid the city's strife,  
For, every hour that passes by,  
Shall end a human life!"

The Phantom ends: the Shade is gone;  
The sky is clear and bright;  
On turf, and moss, and fallen Tree,  
There glows a ruddy light;  
And bounding through the golden fern  
The Rabbit comes to bite.

The Thrush's mate beside her sits  
And pipes a merry lay;  
The Dove is in the evergreens;  
And on the Larch's spray  
The Fly-bird flutters up and down,  
To catch its tiny prey.

The gentle Hind and dappled Fawn  
Are coming up the glade;  
Each harmless furr'd and feather'd thing  
Is glad, and not afraid—  
But on his sudden'd spirit still  
The Shadow leaves a shade;

A secret, vague, prophetic gloom,  
As though by certain mark  
I knew the fore-appointed Tree,  
Within whose rugged bark  
This warm and living frame shall find  
Its narrow house and dark.

That mystic tree which breathed to me  
A sad and solemn sound,  
That sometimes murmur'd overhead  
And sometimes underground;  
Within that shady Avenue  
Where lofty Elms abound.

This fondness for images of awe and death is a characteristic of Hood's genius. We find it deepening the gloom of 'The Haunted House,'—echoing beneath the heavy arches of 'The Bridge of Sighs'—giving its last poignancy to agony in 'The Song of the Shirt,' 'The Lady's Dream,' and 'The Workhouse Clock,'—those heart-piercing "utterances," which shadow forth an era of high civilization little less menacingly than the Shadow on the Wall. But turn from them to 'The Ode to Rae Wilson,' all ye of infirm nerves, who would fain be braced and revived by well-timed mirth and satire; or to 'The Two Swans'—if from our world of cheap labour and grinding penury, temptation, and crime, you would escape into the realms of fancy, such as Oberon and Titania and Ariel haunted when Poetry was young! The last poem in the first volume is that wondrous piece of accumulation, sarcasm, and pathos,—'Miss Kilmansegg.' To this we need not return. The opening pages of volume the second contain matters less familiar. The following is a gem—the date makes it touching, giving it a place among the "last songs" of poets:—

Farewell Life! my senses swim,  
And the world is growing dim;  
Thronging shadows cloud the light,  
Like the advent of the night—  
Colder, colder, colder still;  
Upward steals a vapour chill;  
Strong the earthy odour grows—  
I smell the mould above the rose!

Welcome Life! the Spirit strives:  
Strength returns and hope revives;  
Cloudy fears and shapes forlorn  
Fly like shadows at the morn—  
O'er the earth there comes a bloom;  
Sunny light for sullen gloom,  
Warm perfume for vapour cold—  
I smell the rose above the mould!

April, 1845.

Those who recollect Mr. Hood's 'Plea of the Midsummer Fairies,' (which, too, with 'Lycus,

the Centaur,' &c. is reprinted here,) and the minor poems which follow, will bear us out in saying that, as a song-writer, he comes nearer the Ben Jonsons and Herricks of our old poetry than most among the moderns. Here is an example, however, worth pages of assertion:—

Flowers.

I will not have the mad Clytie,  
Whose head is turned by the sun;  
The tulip is a courtly quean,  
Whom, therefore, I will shun;  
The cowslip is a country wench,  
The violet is a nun:—  
But I will woo the dainty rose,  
The queen of every one.

The pea is but a wanton witch,  
In too much haste to wed,  
And clasps her rings on every hand;  
The wolfbane I should dread;  
Nor will I dreary rosemarys,  
That always mourns the dead:—  
But I will woo the dainty rose,  
With her cheeks of tender red.

The lily is all in white like a saint,  
And so is no mate for me—  
And the daisy's cheek is tipped with a blush  
She is of such low degree;  
Jasmine is sweet, and has many loves,  
And the broom's betrothed to the bee:—  
But I will plight with the dainty rose,  
For fairest of all is she.

Lastly, that we may call attention to the mastery our poet could exercise over every form of composition—in this a true artist, that is, one who can give his imaginings whatsoever shape he will,—we will close this book at a page containing a sonnet which is new to us:—

Shall I rebuke thee, Ocean, my old love,  
That once, in rage with the wild winds at strife,  
Thou dar'st menace my unit of a life,  
Sending my clay below, my soul above,  
Whilst round thy waves, like lions when they rove  
By night, and bound upon their prey by stealth!  
Yet did'st thou ne'er restore my fainting health?—  
Did'st thou ne'er murmur gently like the dove?  
Nay, did'st thou not against my own dear shore  
Full break, last link between my land and me?  
My absent friends talk in thy very roar,  
In thy waves' beat their kindly pulse I see,  
And, if I must not see my England more,  
Next to her soil, my grave be found in thee!

The preface to these volumes announces as forthcoming a collection of "the more thoughtful pieces" in the author's poems of wit and humour, contingent on the success of this publication. We trust—for the sake of our hope in the English public, and our faith in the undying interest which true poetry excites,—that there is no doubt as to the fulfilment of this promise.

Memoirs and Correspondence of the Most Noble Richard Marquess Wellesley, K.P., &c. By R. R. Pearce, Esq. 3 vols. Bentley.

THESE volumes have for their basis the collection of the Wellesley Papers in the British Museum, the Wellesley Dispatches edited by Mr. Montgomery Martin [*Athen.* No. 530,] and the state papers and other documents, published at different times, respecting Indian affairs. Hence these memoirs relate exclusively to the public career of the Marquis; they contain no traits of private character, no incidents of domestic life, and very few guides to the secret springs of action by which the course of events was regulated and directed. Mr. Pearce views the great actor only as he appeared upon the stage. The work is a mere historical survey of the career of the statesman, not a biography of the man. This simplifies the duty of the critic; history has more definite weights and measures than biography, and there is less need for delicacy in discussing public events than in scrutinizing the incidents of domestic privacy.

The late Marquis entered public life as an Irish peer, with the title of Earl of Mornington, having succeeded to his father a short time before he attained his majority. Educated in England, and highly distinguished as a scholar both at Eton and Oxford, he found the Irish House of Lords too restricted a sphere for his ambition. The journals of that house which,

page after page, repeat the same dull record. "Prayers were read. The judges were ordered to be covered. The house adjourned"—sufficiently excuse a young orator for seeking opportunities of display in some other assembly; and we learn from Mr. Pearce, that "under the anomalous constitution then existing," he sat as a peer in the upper legislative chamber in Ireland, and contemporaneously was the representative of a borough in the British House of Commons. It was in Ireland, however, that he laid the foundations of his future greatness. On the question of the Regency, he opposed the majority of the Irish legislature and the Irish nation, in their proffer of unrestricted power to the Prince of Wales, and thus obtained the favour of George III., through whose influence he was returned for the borough of Windsor, and soon after created a British privy councillor. His senatorial career is chiefly marked by the zealous support he gave to Mr. Pitt, and by the strength of his Anti-Gallican prejudices, in which he nearly approached the standard of Burke and Wyndham. A fluent orator rather than a ready debater; delivering a brilliant set speech on a grand field day, but never appearing as the originator of any measure, there was little to distinguish Lord Mornington from the herd of Mr. Pitt's subordinates, and his appointment to the office of Governor-General of India took the world by surprise. It has been surmised that Lord Mornington was among those to whom George III. looked as possible successor to Mr. Pitt, should that statesman prove too dictatorial, and that the same feeling which forced a peerage on the reluctant Lord Grenville, removed Earl Mornington to reign in Asia. This is, at best, but plausible conjecture; no documents are as yet before the public by which it can be satisfactorily confirmed or refuted.

The first and greatest event in the administration of India by Lord Mornington, was the war with Tippoo, of which the world has heard more than enough. Mr. Pearce enters largely into the controversies which arose out of this campaign—the share of merit to be assigned to Lord Harris,—the asserted postponement of Sir David Baird's fair claims to those of the Duke of Wellington, and the distribution of the prize-money; but as he adds not a particle to the information which has been before the public a thousand times in a thousand shapes, we need only say that he decides every question in favour of his hero.

The Marquisate of Wellesley was early bestowed on the Governor-General; it marked the approbation of the ministry, but there was not any similar mark of confidence from the Court of Directors. In Leadenhall-street it was suspected that the Governor-General aimed at establishing an authority independent of the company, and these suspicions were far from being groundless. But the great question connected with the Wellesley administration in India is one which his biographer has scarcely touched—the policy of the subsidiary treaties with native states. Without entering at any length into the discussion of this complicated question, we shall only say that while these treaties insured the dependence of the native princes, they equally insured the misgovernment of the native states. Lord Wellesley's efforts to establish a college at Fort William are creditable to his character; and we shall quote from his letter to the Earl of Dartmouth a passage characteristic of his earnest resolution to support such an institution:—

"I think it proper to apprise your Lordship (and I leave it to your discretion to use the information as you think fit), that if the Court should ultimately abolish this institution, it is my fixed and unalterable resolution to propose to Parliament, immediately

after my return to England, a law for the restitution of an establishment which I know to be absolutely requisite for the good government of these possessions. So convinced am I of the necessity of this institution, that I am determined to devote the remainder of my political life to the object of establishing it, as the greatest benefit which can be imparted to the public service in India, and as the best security which can be provided for the welfare of our native subjects. The East India Company can afford the expense of the institution; if, however, this proposition be contested, on just grounds, the public ought to indemnify the Company for the amount of the charge. Without such a system of discipline and study in the early education of the civil service, it will be utterly impossible to maintain our extensive empire in India."

The concluding sentence of the above extract points out the source of what was long a serious evil in the government of India, and which even yet has been but imperfectly remedied—the deficiency of the education of the young men destined to fill important situations in the civil service. The letters of recommendation sent to the Marquis may be taken as evidence of what were, and we fear but too often are, deemed qualifications for office. A few specimens will suffice:—

"Charles Street, 16th April, 1802.

"My dear Lord,—Mr. George Suttie, of the Bengal establishment, is connected with several branches of my family by blood; and his father, Sir George Suttie, was long a steady political friend of mine in Parliament, and upon these grounds I wish to bring him particularly under your view in case you have it in your power to show him any particular attention. I remain, my dear Lord, yours very sincerely,

"HENRY DUNDAS."

"London, 1st March, 1803.

"My dear Lord,—This Letter will be delivered to your Lordship by Mr. Skipton, whom I have nominated to a medical appointment at Bengal. From his connections in the north of Ireland, and the interest I take in his success upon their account, I hope your Lordship will permit me to request every attention to his success which it may be within your power to extend to him. I have the honour to remain, my dear Lord, your very faithful, sincere, humble servant,

"CASTLEREAGH."

Lord Wellesley was not always obedient to the commands he received from the lords of Leadenhall-street; but on one occasion he disobeyed the injunctions of the government, and protracted the restoration of the French colonies at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, until the renewal of hostilities rendered their retention justifiable. This disobedience was not very pleasing at home, and Lord Wellesley's friends complained that he did not receive very cordial support from the ministers. Lord Wellesley's feelings on the subject are very strongly expressed in a letter to Lord Castlereagh (June 19th, 1804):—

"Your Lordship may be assured that I entertain a just sense of the sentiments of public and private honour from which your conduct towards me has proceeded; and that I rely with the most entire confidence upon your Lordship's justice and public spirit to frustrate the vindictive profligacy of the Court of Directors, and to expose to the view of my Sovereign and my country, in the most distinct and perspicuous manner, the motives, principles, conduct, and result, of every branch of my administration in India. My sincere and anxious hope is, that every point of difference between me and the Court of Directors may be fully explained to Parliament and to the public. Nor can your Lordship and Mr. Addington, by any act of friendship, afford me a protection so grateful to my feelings, or so advantageous to my character, as by a full disclosure to Parliament of every act of my administration, and of every proceeding of the Court of Directors, since I have had the misfortune to be subjected to the ignominious tyranny of Leadenhall-street. I am induced to hope, that I shall be enabled to relinquish the service of my honourable employers in the month of January or February next. Your Lordship, how-

ever, may be assured, that as no symptoms of tardy remorse displayed by the Honourable Court in consequence of my recent success in India, will vary my present estimation of the faith and honour of my very worthy and approved good masters, or protract my continuance in India for one hour beyond the limits prescribed by the public interests, so no additional outrage, injury, or insult, which can issue from the most loathsome den of the India House, will accelerate my departure, while the public safety shall appear to require my aid in this arduous station."

After his return to England, Lord Wellesley was assailed by Mr. Paull and others in the House of Commons: he had, however, the satisfaction of obtaining not merely an acquittal but a vote of approbation. He was subsequently sent as ambassador to the Spanish Cortes, but soon returned. Under Mr. Perceval's administration, he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, just as the disputes about the orders in council were fast involving us in war with America. Lord Wellesley exhibited temper and ability in his discussion of this subject with the American minister; but the points at issue have lost their interest, and the documents connected with them have been long before the public. His resignation of office in 1812, on account of his difference of opinion with his colleagues on the question of Catholic Emancipation and the conduct of the war in the Peninsula—his efforts, at the request of the Prince Regent, to form an administration,—and his share in the negotiations with Lord Grey and Grenville, receive no new illustration in these volumes, though they involve some difficulties which yet await solution.

The administrations of the Marquis of Wellesley in Ireland involve questions of too much importance to be discussed on the imperfect information before us, especially as Lord Brougham more than hints that documents so material to the issue as to guide decision may yet see the light. Here, then, we take our leave of these volumes; they are a mere abstract of the documents connected with the public career of the Marquis Wellesley, compiled with care. The editor, however, is a little disposed to lay down the law with more than editorial authority on subjects where his opinion was not required. We should not have lamented the loss of his dogmas on the observance of the Sabbath—the moral influence of Christianity—the Irish colleges, and similar subjects;—*nunc non erat his locus*—and we should have been very glad indeed to have found in their stead extracts from the private journals and memoranda of the Marquis, which we have reason to believe are in existence.

*Visit to the Portuguese Possessions in South Western Africa.* By G. Tams, M.D. Translated from the German, with an Introduction and Annotations, by H. Evans Lloyd, Esq.

[Second Notice.]

THE Cabindians at Loanda are just what the Gallegos are in Portugal, and Irishmen at harvest time in England: they come from afar to perform the most laborious offices, and return with most of what they have earned. They are deplorably superstitious; they each carry an idol under their waistcloth, which they consult on every occasion, important or not:—

"The negro, seating himself cross-legged on the ground, takes up in a prescribed manner, with his right hand, this idol, or manipacha, as it is called by the Cabindians. It is a small human figure, wretchedly carved in wood, and generally clothed in dirty rags. A glass of brandy or of water is then presented to him, a small portion of which he takes into his mouth, and splutters at his manipacha, in order to dispose of it by this libation for the desired communication. He now commences a low murmuring of unintelligible prayers, and then holds the

manipacha repeats, in a has put up disposed to quently the the same lo his car, to a eord."

Sometime sions, real begins to co is, doubtless it, we are solution of are s confirms thi no negro c oncles on self." Yet tion were r constantly a man will vo is quite su confidence prophet:—

"The Cu likewise call similar man The manipa carved, are, if not precie never repres race. The se and represen racteristics of developemen nose, and po that race. prominence metal or gla portray to the see, even owner of the tions, and the prayers; the by his convu man who wa wives were one was on another was with which almost have him."

There is should rath which are in As the men for uniform pallet—the does not co almost not of physical English be

"The cou man is neve they are sent general. Fo is invariably market and journeys whi of the wilde which his pa that he does sions, or car rate knowle renders all s ball cartrid constitute There are m these soldier of life; for lion in the 'He who c drinking, is following ch paeciro at whether he l



manipancha to his left ear; after a few minutes, he repeats, in a loud voice, the petition or question he has put up to the idol. If his manipancha is not disposed to answer him immediately, which is frequently the case, he again repeats his prayers in the same low tone of voice, and he puts his idol to his ear, to ascertain whether any answer will be accorded."

Sometimes the poor fanatic falls into convulsions, real or pretended, until the manipancha begins to converse. The power of imagination is, doubtless, great; but with every allowance for it, we are at a loss to account, without the solution of hypocrisis, for the definite answers which are sometimes said to be returned. What confirms this supposition is "the singular fact that no negro could ever be induced to consult his oracles on matters which did not concern himself." Yet, on the other hand, if this consultation were merely a juggle, it would not be so constantly and so universally practised—for no man will voluntarily delude himself. Dr. Tams is quite sure that each negro has the utmost confidence "in the infallibility of his patron and prophet."

"The Cabindians have a second domestic idol likewise called manipancha, which they invoke in a similar manner, and, probably, for similar purposes. The manipanchas of the former class, though rudely carved, are, nevertheless, attempts at symmetry; and if not precisely of the Caucasian stamp, yet they never represent a negro of the ugly North Guinea race. The second class, on the contrary, are hideous, and represent, in the most odious features, the characteristics of the Hottentots, especially the great development of Musculi Glutei; the shape of the nose, and position of the eyes, which are peculiar to that race. Besides this deformity, there is a great prominence of the belly, to which is fastened a small metal or glass mirror, which enables the divinity to portray to the worshipper any object he may desire to see, even at the greatest distance. None but the owner of the idol can obtain a sight of these revelations, and that only after previous ceremonies and prayers; the successful result of which is indicated by his convulsive movements. Thus I begged one man who was consulting his idol, to tell me what his wives were now doing? to which he replied, that one was on the road, fetching manioc, and that another was spinning cotton, &c.; the animation with which he spoke was so great that I could almost have believed that he saw his wives before him."

There is a native regiment, or perhaps we should rather say, a battalion, the services of which are indispensable to the local government. As the men have no clothing, they cost nothing for uniform; they never felt the luxury of a pallet—their bed being mother earth; their food does not cost a farthing a day; and their pay is almost nothing. Yet these men have powers of physical endurance that would astonish our English beef-eaters:—

"The courage and undaunted resolution of these men is never more clearly manifested, than when they are sent to some distant fort by the Governor-general. For this service one of the Empanaceiros is invariably selected, and trusting only to his musket and his adroitness, he undertakes solitary journeys which often last for many months, in spite of the wilderness and the innumerable dangers by which his path is beset. Nay, he is so independent, that he does not even furnish himself with provisions, or carry a water vessel with him. His accurate knowledge of the country and its productions renders all supplies of this kind superfluous: a dozen ball cartridges, a dagger and one or more fetiches, constitute the sum total of his travelling equipage. There are many proverbial expressions current among these soldiers which indicate their courage and mode of life; for instance, 'He who has never looked a lion in the face, has given no proof of his valour;' 'He who cannot pass a day without eating and drinking, is no man.' Shortly before my arrival, the following characteristic incident occurred to an Empanaceiro as he was returning from Messangano, whither he had been sent by the Governor. While

yet at some distance from Loanda, which he was anxious to reach before sunrise, a lion suddenly rose up close beside him. The man was obliged to fire in self-defence; but the wounded animal sprung upon him, and struck him to the ground with a blow of his paw. A few hours after, some negroes passing that way, found the soldier insensible under the claws of the dead lion. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he expired in a few days; but shortly before his death, he inquired anxiously whether the lion was really killed, and on being answered in the affirmative, he expressed great satisfaction, and declared that the certainty of having taken vengeance on his enemy, would enable him to die contented."

Most of the African tribes excel in address and intrepidity. A remarkable instance is given by our author. While on the banks of the Bengo, said to abound in alligators, crocodiles, and enormous snakes, which often lurk in the impenetrable jungle of reeds, he wished to know whether the river really contained any of the former; and for a small reward, a negro fisherman offered to catch one:—

"The intrepid fisherman immediately killed a sucking-pig, and ran a moderately thick stick through the entire length of its body, which he cut open. To the middle of this stick he attached an iron chain, eight or ten feet long, by means of a clamp, and then further elongated the chain by fastening a cord to it. Armed with two strong barbed iron lances, he went on board his light canoe, and put out a short distance from the shore, while we remained in the hut watching his proceedings with great interest and curiosity. At a venture, he threw the pig into the river, and scarcely a minute had elapsed, ere a pair of enormous, widely extended jaws rose above the surface, and quickly disappeared with the treacherous prize. The fisherman took advantage of this moment, to fasten the end of the rope to his canoe, and, also, to attach his two lances by long ropes to the boat. The voracious animal soon devoured his booty, and drew the boat, which, of course, followed his every movement, first to one side of the river, and then to the other, always seeking for the deepest water. The rope being continually drawn tighter and tighter, the alligator darted with great violence above the surface, whereupon the negro vigorously thrust the lance at his head, and the monster again dived. Certain of approaching victory, he stood calmly with uplifted lance, watching for an opportunity of throwing it again, whenever his adversary might rise above the surface. We were much astonished at the man's patient assiduity, for there was once a pause of half an hour, during which the animal did not appear, but as he gradually became weaker, he rose more frequently, and at last always with his jaws wide open. The numerous wounds inflicted by the lance, and consequent loss of blood, so completely exhausted the poor alligator, that he had great difficulty in drawing the boat after him; but suddenly collecting all his remaining strength, he pulled the boat on one side with such violence, that the fisherman fell into the water. In an instant he dexterously flung himself into the boat, and continued to strike his antagonist with his harpoon. The combat lasted nearly an hour and a half, when the alligator yielded, without resistance, to the superior force of the negro, who gradually brought his boat alongside of us, and then suddenly leaping on shore, fastened the rope to a cocoa-palm in front of his hut. He then fearlessly approached the animal, which was nearly covered with water, and deprived him of all possibility of escape, by inflicting several deep wounds. Life was not extinct, when the alligator was abandoned to his fate, but it was devoted to inevitable death; and when we gave the man his promised guerdon, he observed, coolly, that he would gladly exhibit a similar proof of his skill every day. This animal was twenty feet long."

Like some other recent travellers, our author has a much higher opinion of the barbarian mind than was current a century ago. He holds that the negroes of Congo are not inferior to the whites; that they require civilization only to place them on a level with more favoured races. If taught to make a proper use of the invaluable

productions of nature (their country is one of the richest on earth), to learn and apply the arts of life, they would soon be a prosperous people. But Christians, instead of civilizing them, have added to their barbarism; have taught them new vices; have treated them worse than the beasts of the field. Posterity will not be sparing in its censure on the present and three last centuries.

Dr. Tams visits the independent King of Ambriz. On reaching the town of that name (about three leagues from the regal residence) the night was approaching, and he had no alternative but to remain there. But there was no sleep for him in the house (a store kept by a German) which he occupied:—

"I had scarcely lain down, when a fearful noise resounded through the house; I instantly started from my bed and ran out to ascertain the meaning: I found that four negroes patrolled the house during the livelong night—calling aloud and making a noise with sticks or beating a drum to scare the wild beasts; and, however vexatious and annoying this might be, it was nevertheless necessary, for it is nothing uncommon for a lion or an ounce to leap over the reed-fence which encloses the court-yard. And not only in our house was this nuisance going on: similar sounds were heard from all the surrounding dwellings. All this was quite new to me, and I returned to my bed in despair. I had scarcely done so, and endeavoured to compose myself to rest, when swarms of mosquitoes penetrated between the openings of my miserable bed-hangings, and, with their interminable buzz and cruel stings, prevented my getting any sleep."

Reaching Quibanza, the regal residence, the author and his companions had soon an introduction to the king:—

"We found his majesty, Don André, under one of the largest adonzonias, seated in an old-fashioned European arm-chair, covered with leather. On his left hand was his whole staff sitting cross-legged; close to his majesty sat the *ministro das armas*, who, as the principal general, ranked next to him. Then came the *ministro da corte*, answering to our master of the ceremonies, and he was followed by several others whose rank and office I did not ascertain. There were not above eight or ten, and all bore the title of *mafook* (minister), and were the leaders of the troops. Although these grandees of the kingdom are the most experienced warriors, none of them wore his weapons on this occasion, nor did any of the other persons about the king appear in arms. On the right hand of Don André, the other nobles of the kingdom, who greatly outnumbered the *mafooks*, were ranged also cross-legged, in three rows, one behind the other. The whole assembly sat in a semicircle, opposite to which four chairs were placed for us. The king was dressed in his state attire, and all the surrounding attendants were quite naked, with the exception of the waist-cloth. He wore a scarlet silk cloak trimmed with ermine, which, to judge by its appearance, might have been displayed half a century ago in some European theatre. He wore a pair of gaily embroidered Russian boots, which we had brought from Hamburg, and which, together with a little carpet, were presented to him by Mr. Oliveira. Like his attendants, he wore a small blue cotton cloth round his waist. His legs, from boots upwards, were quite naked; and it was truly ridiculous to see the king endeavouring to hide them by constantly pulling his cloak over them, but it was too scanty, and he succeeded, at best, only for a few minutes."

Some trifling presents, amongst which were a few gallons of gin, put his royal majesty of Ambriz and all his officers of state into perfect good humour. The dignity is elective every five years; but the same candidate may be re-chosen, if agreeable to the people. Short as his tenure of power may happen to be, he is not insensible of its privileges. Besides the great state to which allusion has been made, he maintains above a hundred wives, and it is death to be seen among them. In other respects, his sway seems to be moderate. Of his subjects, who have never seen a Christian missionary, it is said that, in



morals, they are very far superior to the (so-called) Christians of Loanda.

Before we close our notice of this interesting book, we must observe, that the expedition, so liberally planned, failed of attaining its objects, chiefly through the death of the persons who conducted it. The unhealthiness of the climate carried off Senhor Dos Santos, the two naturalists, the Portuguese linguist, and many others of the party. Fortunately, however, Dr. Tams escaped, to benefit the world by some valuable information.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The European Library. Marguerite de Valois: an Historical Romance.*—We have already given a hearty welcome to this project of Mr. Bogue's. The cheapness and careful execution of the volumes already published, are something like wonders of the (literary) world. We are also for free trade in Fiction: an interchange of foreign wares as liberal, as prohibitions against piracy should be stringent. But we are not wholly satisfied that the third publication, in a series intended for the widest circulation, should be the 'Marguerite de Valois,' by M. Dumas. It is a book to fever—rather than to feed—the mind; and not so much from its subject, as from the manner in which this is treated. The names of Marguerite de Valois, and Catherine the Queen-mother with her demoniacal emissary René the perfumer at her side—of Charles the Ninth—and the two conspiring gentlemen, La Mole and Coconnas, (*vide Athen.* No. 470, for some interesting extracts from the *Archives Curieuses* published by MM. Cimber and Danjou) will suggest to all, acquainted with the facts of ancient French history, or with the humour of modern French romance, what manner of interest is to be awakened in the reader: loathing terror as well as breathless suspense. Need it be added, that in proportion as the purpose is effected, the work becomes ineligible food for every healthy English palate? M. Dumas is a consummate master of his craft. All his scenes are combined with the certainty of one familiar with the management of stage-effect, costume, and character. He has, also, an especial pleasure in displaying Catherine de Medicis, when deep in her astrollogical conjurations, or when laying snares for the life of Henry of Navarre;—and describes the imprisonment of the conspirators, and lovers of the royal ladies, the aforesaid La Mole and Coconnas, with a sarcastic gusto which deepens the horrors of their subsequent doom:—while his Charles of France and his Marguerite de Valois, if not historically exact, have still, life, passion, colour, and contrast. In short, though the epoch and many of the personages have again and again been treated, we do not recollect any book in which the intrigues and the tragic events which "darkened like a cloud" the old Louvre, are so forcibly and so pictorially represented. Still, we should be faithless to our stewardship, were we not to repeat that the excitement administered is unwholesome—and that, therefore, we trust the selectors of 'The European Library' will take grave thought, ere they admit it, as an element of popularity and success, into a project so excellent as theirs.

*Velasco*, by Cyrus Redding, 3 vols.—This is an imaginary biography, rather than a romance. Such a form of composition (if we are to believe authors) has great charms. What so delightful as to assume a character different from our own, and thus masked, like Haroun-el-Raschid, to "go a-roving by the light of the moon" in quest of adventures? Then, again, many who are unable to weave a plot, yet are unwilling to take part in what Colley Cibber calls "the great pleasure of writing about oneself" have shown no objection to *confess*, under this flimsy disguise. Mr. Redding has adopted the dramatic, not the personal form: his auto-biographer Velasco is a boy of mean origin, who, in the course of his adventures, passes from pagehood to secretaryship, and makes a heartless man of himself—one whom ladies love, and who, thinking all their love at best "a chain strung with roses," lets them love him as much as they please, and returns their affection when and how it best suits his high and mighty pleasure. Now, without pretending in our remark to usurp the scales of "the blind goddess," we must say

that Velasco is let off very easily. His perils do not thrill us as they ought—the extrication, though not always obvious, is, nevertheless, easily to be seen on its way; while, in spite of all the brave things he says of himself, and the conceit with which he contrives to varnish over the darker parts of his character, we cannot conceive how Donna Juana, Donna Eugenia, and Donna Clara were wont to listen to him, save on the hypothesis that good matches have become fearfully scarce in Spain! Such a vein of speculation as this, may not have been precisely what Mr. Redding meant to produce. Yet, after its kind, it is a tribute to the merit of the book and the consistent delineation of character contained therein. For the rest, 'Velasco' has its gipsy scenes, its bull-fights, its court intrigues, its monastery carouses, its country priests, its coquettes, and its duennas. In the last article the page's memoirs are especially rich. We do not, indeed, recollect so large an assortment of very ugly old women, painted with such shocking gusto in any previous work of fiction—one being generally considered "a dose."

*Historical Notices of the Missions of the Church of England in the North American Colonies previous to the Independence of the United States*, by E. Hawkins, B.D.—Much of the present work, we are told, is derived from "MS. Documents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," of which society the author is secretary. Of its utility to the future historian of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the New World there cannot be a doubt. But it is not always written in a fair spirit. The author's comments are occasionally too severe on the Independents and other Dissenters, and also on the celebrated Whitfield. If that extraordinary man was sometimes misled by a "zeal without knowledge," we must not forget that he was the instrument of incalculable good. If he had not the decorum, the gentlemanly manner of the episcopal clergy generally, he was happily free from their lukewarmness, their cold official demeanour, and, may we not say, their too frequent indifference. We could name colonies, we suspect, where, even at this day, Whitfields might be sent with much greater advantage than some gentlemen that have been recently selected.

*The Magi and the Star*.—The title explains the subject: the story is written with care, and some fancy. The writer supposes that the Persians had revealed to them the coming of the Messiah, and foreknew his advent through the writings of Zoroaster.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Amos's (A. Esq.) Four Lectures on the Advantages of a Classical Education, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
 Adams's (Rev. John) *Lectures Selectæ*; or, Select Latin Lessons, 12th edit. 18mo. 1s. cl.  
 Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, with Notes and Memoir, by Rev. A. Dyce, Vol. X. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
 Bland's (Rev. B.) *Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters*, 16th edit. revised and corrected throughout, 12mo. 3s. cl.  
 Cicero's Cato Major, Lucilius, Summius Scipio's, et Epistole Selectæ, editio G. Ferguson, A.M. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
 Crostwaite's (J. C.) *English Hagiology*, 2 vols. 8vo. 9s. cl.  
 Decorations of the Garden Pavilion, in the Grounds of Buckingham Palace, folio, 11s. 6d. cl.  
 Dodd's Parliamentary Companion for 1846, 14th year, royal 32mo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
 Eldon's (Lord Chancellor) Life, by Horace Twiss, 3rd ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. cl.  
 Everett's (Alex. H.) *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, crown 8vo. 9s. 6d. cl.  
 Ferguson's System of Practical Surgery, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.  
 Hand-Book of Oil Painting, by an American Artist, crown 8vo. 9s. cl.  
 Hobbes's English Works, collected and edited by Sir W. Molesworth, Part. 11 vols. 8vo. Vols. VII. and XI. completing the work, 11s. cl.  
 Hennens's (Lucy Coham) *Sentiments and Experience*, and other Remains, with Introductory Remarks, by Rev. R. Montgomery, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
 Hall's (T. G.) *Elements of Algebra*, 2nd edit. crown 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.  
 Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I. with Explanatory Notes, 10th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
 Lays of the Sea and other Poems, by Personne, 8vo. 6s. cl.  
 Michelet's (J.) *History of France*, translated by G. H. Smith, Part V. royal 8vo. 3s. 6d. swd. (Whittaker's Popular Library.)  
 Michelet's (J.) *Prisens, Women and Families*, translated by Cocks, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 9s. cl.  
 Marshall's (H.) *Military Miscellany*, 8vo. 10s. cl.  
 Montebello's (Gen. Count) *History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena*, 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. 6d. cl.  
 Peter Parley's Wonders of History, 16mo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
 Pamela Fanciulla, by Carlo Goldoni, with translation of difficult words and idioms, 8vo. 1s. 6d. swd.  
 Quain's (Dr.) *Anatomy*, by Sharpey and Quain, 5th edit. Part II. 8vo. 11s. cl.  
 Sacred Verses with Pictures, edited by Rev. J. Williams, B.D. 4to. 12s. cl.  
 Short Stories and Poems for Children, Original and Select, 40 wood engravings, square 12mo. 3s. cl.  
 Three Kingdoms, a Book for the Young, 8vo. 3s. cl.  
 Thoughts on Finance and Colonies, by Publius, royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
 Tersteegen's (Gerhard) *Life and Character*, with Selections from his Writings, translated by S. Jackson, 4th edit. 12mo. 2s. cl.  
 Tournham's (Dr. John) *Observations and Essays on the Statistics of Insanity*, 8vo. 14s. cl.  
 Virgil's *Æneid*, Anthon's Edition, with English Notes, adapted by Rev. E. Macaulay, 12mo. 6s. cl.  
 Wellesley's (Marquess) *Memoir and Correspondence*, by Robert R. Pearce, 3 vols. 8vo. 21s. 2s. cl.  
 Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, 5th ed. pt. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
 The Young Instructed in Gospel Narrative, with Preface, by Rev. Dr. Drew, First Series, 18mo. 4s. cl.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE daily papers announce the death of the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere, at Malta, on the 7th inst., and in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Frere was educated at Eton, where he had Canning for a school companion. He evinced a love for verse when very young; and made, then only an Eton school-boy, his clever translation of the Anglo-Saxon War-Song on the Victory of Athelstan, written when the Rowley Controversy was at its height, and intended as an imitation of the style and language of the fourteenth century. George Ellis gave it a place in his *Historical Essay* before his *Specimens of the Poets*; and Scott invariably spoke of it as something more than a mere curiosity, as an admirable rendering from one language into another, thought for thought and word for word, and yet without a slavish servility. "I have only met," he says, "in my researches into these matters, with one poem, which, if it had been produced as ancient, could not have been detected on internal evidence. It is the War-Song on the Victory at Brunanburg, translated from Anglo-Saxon into Anglo-Norman, by the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere." Few, we fear, have ever heard of this felicitous translation: but it is well-enough known to the student of English poetry, and has had its influence. We may say the same of another of Mr. Frere's works, the once-celebrated 'Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work, by William and Robert Whittlecraft, of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, Hemp and Collar Makers, intended to comprise the most interesting Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table,'—the precursor and original of Byron's 'Beppo' and 'Don Juan.' "I have written," says Byron, "a poem of eighty-four octave stanzas, in or after the excellent manner of Mr. Whittlecraft, whom I take to be Mr. Frere." 'Whittlecraft' has long been out of print. There are humour and wit and a light playful strain of versification about it, but the style is the staple of the book. In Byron's hands "the thing became a trumpet,"—as Wordsworth sings of the sonnet in Milton's hands. Another poem, in the same metre, called 'The Monks and the Giants,' is inferior to 'Whittlecraft,'—but it is not destitute of point or devoid of humour. His 'Frogs of Aristophanes' we have never seen—a few copies were privately printed for the author's friends, but the book, we believe, was never published. We may add to these brief particulars of Mr. Frere, that he assisted Canning in 'The Anti-Jacobin'; that he was our Ambassador in Spain during a part of the Peninsular War;—that many amusing stories are told of his absence of mind;—and that he was in the receipt, at his death, of a "Diplomatic Pension" of 1516*l*.

They further announce the death, in his 67th year, of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, the rector of Lambeth, and of Sundridge, in Kent, after a long career of usefulness, literary and professional. "There is scarcely a benevolent or scientific society in London," says a contemporary, "with which he was unconnected; and it may be mentioned, that the foundation of King's College, London, an establishment where religious and secular studies are so happily and professedly blended, is generally understood to have been the result of suggestions emanating from him. His literary labours have not been unimportant. He was a frequent contributor on theological subjects to the *Quarterly Review*, when under the editorship of Mr. Gifford. He published a 'Life of Archbishop Sumner,' which passed through two editions; a volume of 'Sermons, chiefly Doctrinal, with Notes,' besides many single sermons and incidental pamphlets; while his splendid edition of the Bible, undertaken in conjunction with the Rev. R. Mant (now Bishop of Down and Connor), has rendered the name of D'Oyly familiar even to those to whom the lately deceased divine was personally unknown."

The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for his *conversations*, at his residence in Piccadilly. The *soirées* are appointed for the 21st of the ensuing month, the 7th and 21st of March, and the 4th of April.

The example set by the literary amateurs who enlisted the drama, and the curiosity attaching to their names as actors, in the cause of benevolence, is about to be followed by the Artists,—the exertions of these latter gentlemen, however, being appropri-

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ately dedicated to the service of their own professional brethren. A body of them have announced a Private Subscription Dramatic Performance, to take place at the St. James's Theatre, on Tuesday next, in aid of the Fund of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The pieces selected are 'The School of Reform,' 'Bombastes Furioso,' and 'A Day Well Spent,'—but the names of the artists taking part in the performance are not given.—The Printers, too, are, we see, about to become actors, for the benefit of their Pension Society,—having announced a dramatic performance for the 7th of February.

A scheme which the officers of the "Country Service" of Bombay have for some years entertained for recognizing the valuable services rendered to the maritime interest at large, by the late celebrated hydrographer James Horsburgh—through the means of an establishment, which should be at once a memorial, and a monument useful in the spirit, of the services themselves—is again renewed, with probability of immediate success. A considerable sum of money was formerly raised in China by some officers of the commercial maritime interest of India, anxious to honour Mr. Horsburgh's memory by the erection of a lighthouse in the vicinity of Petra Brann; and is still at the service of the design—which has been zealously taken up by the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore. The local and supreme governments are both in favour of the plan.

The Danish Government has it in contemplation to resume, if not the colonization, at least the farming, of the Nicobar Islands—once already abandoned because of the deadly nature of their climate to European constitutions. The group abounds in timber and ebony; and the soil is said to be fertile even beyond the average fertility of their meridian. An expedition has been fitted out, composed of scientific and practical men, to examine and report upon their capabilities. The islands are peopled by a race considered to belong to the wide Malay diffusion—mild in character, and friendly to strangers. The Danes calculate on cultivating Theresa Island, the most westerly of the group, by Chinese from the Sunda Islands; who easily accommodate themselves to the moist heats of their dangerous climate.

We have, from time to time, alluded to the literary and educational progress making in Greece, amid all her political confusion; and we find, now, some statistics in the *Courrier d'Athènes* which may assist our readers in their estimate of the matter. In 1838, it appears that the number of students regularly inscribed in the University was 25; in the year which has just expired these had reached the number of 195. This aggregate is divided amongst the faculties as follows:—5 in Theology, 97 in Medicine, 52 in Philosophy, and 41 in Law. So much for the higher branches of learning; a few ciphers may indicate the state of more general education in the new kingdom. At the close of last year there were in Greece 281 Commercial Schools, attended by 27,400 children; of these schools 34 were for young girls, and had 3,660 scholars. There were, besides, 37 secondary schools and 4 gymnasia, frequented by 5,000 pupils.

The town of Bourges has adopted a measure in regard to the arrangement of its literary collections, which may be offered as a useful hint to provincial libraries in general, amongst ourselves as well as in France; effecting, if it were fully carried out, a simple yet important scheme of classification, and an easy and comprehensive means of reference. By the side of its great library it has established a special library, which is to consist of the works of all authors born in the province, and all the historical and scientific works in general that treat of Bourges and of Berry. This, with some other specialities to which we have heretofore had occasion to advert in the way of recommendation, would constitute a systematic division of the grand general library of a nation that would give a life and a purpose to its several shelves, too long wanting in the great dead-letter repositories.

The centenary of the birthday of Pestalozzi was celebrated, on the 12th inst, throughout the whole of Protestant Switzerland.

There is a species of plagiarism much in vogue with the periodical press, which assumes to withdraw itself from the ordinary application of the rules of morality, by a sort of conventional excuse like that which

is supposed to justify the appropriation of umbrellas. In catering for their readers, they naturally avail themselves, at times,—as we do ourselves,—of the pages of their contemporaries for what is interesting; and as the restraints of copyright do not interfere to prevent this, so neither would those of honesty if the property borrowed were, in each case, marked with its owner's name. Every paragraph, however, that appears in a paper, with no acknowledgment that it comes from another, directly assumes to be the literary chattel of the journal so using it;—and no convenient formula of mediatised morality can make the theft of an umbrella or of a paragraph anything less than dishonest. From this practice, we are sufferers to a considerable extent; having the pleasure of occasionally seeing articles of intelligence, as well as valuable contributions, which we have collected with cost and labour, not only reproduced without our mark, but occasionally bearing the mark of some one of our cotemporaries instead. This picking of our name out of the umbrella is "the unkindest cut of all;" though it happens in consequence of the parties who so wrong us being more conscientious than the first borrowers. That the assumption, in the case of the first borrower, is what we have called it, is proved by this beneficial consequence to himself: No. 3 finds our article in No. 2,—believes it to be No. 2's property,—and marks it with his name.—An example or two may show the extent to which the system of unacknowledged borrowing is carried. Some time ago, one of a series of musical letters from a correspondent in Germany, which we were then publishing, was transferred bodily to the *Gazette Musicale* of Paris, with all the airs of originality that could be conferred by a complete silence as to our property in it; and, subsequently, retranslated into English for the *Morning Chronicle*, as from the *Gazette Musicale*.—This week, an interesting communication from Mr. Speer, giving an account of his Ascent of the Wetterhorn, which had appeared in our columns months ago [*Atk.* No. 940], has appeared in the *Times*, as a translation from a French journal,—which had appropriated it from our paper in the meantime.

#### CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

**DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—REDUCED PRICE OF ADMISSION.**—Now OPEN, with a new and highly interesting exhibition, representing the CASTLE and TOWN of HEIDELBERG (formerly the residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine) under the various aspects of Winter and Summer, Mid-day and Evening; and the exterior view of the CATHEDRAL of NOTRE DAME at Paris, as seen at Sunset and by Moonlight, and which has been so universally admired. Both pictures are painted by Le Chevalier Reux. Open from 10 till 4. Admittance to view both Pictures—Saloon, 1s; Stalls, 2s, as heretofore.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The LECTURES selected for this period of the year, by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachoffner, in CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, will be illustrated by interesting and brilliant Experiments. A LECTURE on the PREVALENT DISEASE in POTATOES will be delivered by Dr. RYAN, daily, and also on the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, by Professor BACHOFFNER, a working Model of which, carrying several persons, is exhibited daily. The addition to the OPAQ'S MICROSCOPE, DISSOLVING VIEWS, and CHROMATROPE are very effective. The PHYSIOSCOPE. Submarine Experiments by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. Among the various additions to the Working Models is COLEMAN'S New AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, for ascending and descending Inclined Planes. A Magnificent COLLECTION of TROPICAL FRUITS. Mr. DOWNE, the celebrated Flute-player, will take part in the Music, conducted by Dr. Wallis. Open from Eleven to Half-past Five, and from Seven to Half-past Ten in the Evening.—Admittance, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

**ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—Jan. 17.—Prof. Wilson in the chair.—The Secretary read a letter from Capt. T. J. Newbold, relative to some remarkable tombs which he had visited near Chittoor, in North Arcot, having a close resemblance to the cromlechs and other Druidical remains of our own island, and attributed by the natives of India to dwarfs and fairies. The tombs covered an area of more than a square mile: a few only of them are erect, most of them having been thrown down by the *Wudras*, or stone-quarriers, who found it easier to take the ready-formed blocks and slabs of granite, of which they were constructed, than to excavate the adjacent rocks. The antiquarian and treasure-seeker had also aided in the destruction; and human bones, and fragments of terra-cotta sarcophagi and vessels were scattered around. Capt. Newbold examined several of the tombs, one of which, the most perfect, was formed of an enormous slab of granite, nearly square, laid flat on the ground, by way of floor, having four slabs of similar make, placed vertically on their sides, forming the walls; the whole being sur-

mounted by a slab 13 feet by 12, and nearly 5 inches in thickness, placed horizontally on the top, like a roof. In one side, that facing the N.E., a circular hole is cut, just large enough to admit a man to squeeze himself through. The writer, on creeping in, found the interior much encumbered with earth and stones. The sarcophagi containing the dead bodies were placed on the floor slab, and covered to the depth of three or four feet with earth. The bones were those of ordinary stature; and gave a complete contradiction to the vulgar belief that these tombs were the houses of a pigmy race, who had in ancient times resided in them, using the little round holes as their doors and windows,—a tradition which no doubt arose from the house-like appearance of the whole, the earth, in most cases, having accumulated to the depth of two or three feet, or as high as the entrance holes. The tombs are generally surmounted by one or two circles of stone, placed, as at Stennis, and other similar remains in Britain, upright, on their edges; those at the head and feet being higher than the rest. One tomb dug into by Capt. Newbold had evidently never been disturbed; the workmen had to make their way through earth as hard as brick; and with much difficulty they cleared the sarcophagus in a nearly perfect state. It was a coffin-shaped trough, rounded at the edges, and 6½ feet long; and filled with earth and human bones. It stood on 8 hollow legs of terra cotta, which rested on the floor-slab of the tomb. Under the coffin was a vessel of elegant shape, made of fine black clay,—a fragment of which was on the table, similar in form and material to some brought from the Neigherries, also in the Society's Museum. There were other vessels of common red terra cotta, filled with earth. According to the natives they had found such filled with rice; and the absence of this grain, in the present instance, was accounted for by a large nest of white ants, discovered close by. No inscriptions or sculptures of any kind were found; and the terra-cotta vessels, though essentially differing from anything now used in India, do not indicate a superior degree of refinement. Capt. Newbold compares these tombs to the Druidical remains of North-Western Europe, and the mounds of the vast Tartarian steppes; and, above all, to the mysterious tombs of Circassia, which are absolute fac-similes of those of India, including their circular aperture. He considers that these widely-separated vestiges of the same family of the human race form a strong link of the chain of argument, which, independently of Holy Writ, conducts the migration of the human race from one central point throughout all the world; and carries us back to the remote period when "the whole earth was of one family and one speech."

N. Bland, Esq. read a paper on the 'Biography of Early Persian Poets.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Geographical Society, half-past 8, p.m.  
 — British Architects, 8.  
 — Meteorological Society, 8.  
 — Entomological Society.—Anniversary.  
 TUES. Civil Engineers, 8.—Special Meeting.  
 WED. Ethnological Society, 8.  
 — Society of Arts, 8.  
 — Decorative Art Society.  
 THUR. Royal Society, half-past 8.  
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.  
 — Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture.  
 FRI. Royal Institution, half-past 8.—Prof. Brande 'On the Electro-Chemical Protection of Metals.'  
 — Archaeological Institute, 4.

#### FINE ARTS

##### SACRED AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY MRS. JAMESON.

XV.—*The Warrior-Saints—St. Longinus, St. George, St. Maurice, St. Sebastian, and others.*

Legendary story commemorates not less than five hundred military saints and martyrs, the greater number of which are obscure, known only by name, or of merely local interest; but about twenty out of the list may be selected as illustrious and popular throughout Christendom, representing in Art the sanctity and the chivalry of the Middle Ages, and forming, altogether, a most interesting and important group. Of these St. George and St. Sebastian are familiar to us, and easily recognized. The others require some study both of History and Art to discriminate them; and this is the more necessary as they are of constant recurrence, and bear a general resemblance to each other in the mode of representation. The attributes in most cases are the same: the cuirass,



sword and shield, with the banner of victory, which, in these saints, frequently supersedes the palm and the crown of martyrdom.

We will begin with the earliest recorded. *St. Longinus* is the name given in the legends to the Centurion who is mentioned in the Gospel as having been present at the Crucifixion. He it was who pierced the side of our Saviour, and who, on seeing the wonders and omens which accompanied his death, exclaimed "Truly this was the Son of God!" Thus he became involuntarily the first of the Gentiles who acknowledged the divine mission of Christ. It is related that, shortly after he had uttered these words, he placed his hands, stained with the blood of our Lord, before his eyes; and immediately a great imperfection and weakness in his sight, which had afflicted him for many years, was healed; and he turned away repentant, and sought the apostles, by whom he was baptized and received into the Church of Christ. Afterwards he retired to Caesarea, and dwelt there for twenty-eight years, converting numbers to the Christian faith; but at the end of that time he was seized by order of the governor, and ordered to sacrifice to the false gods. *St. Longinus* not only refused, but being impatient to receive the crown of martyrdom, he assured the governor, who was blind, that he would recover his sight only after putting him to death. Accordingly, the governor commanded that he should be beheaded, and immediately his sight was restored; and he also became a Christian; but *St. Longinus* was received into eternal glory, being "the first-fruits of the Gentiles."

This wild legend, which is of great antiquity, was early repudiated by the Church; it remained however popular among the people; and it is necessary to keep it in mind, in order to understand the significance given to the figure of the Centurion in most of the ancient pictures of the Crucifixion. Sometimes he is gazing up at the Saviour with an expression of adoration; sometimes his hands are clasped in devotion; sometimes he is seen wringing his hands, as one in an agony of grief and repentance.

Some relics, said to be those of *St. Longinus*, were brought to Mantua, in the eleventh century, and he has since been revered as one of the patron saints of that city. When introduced into pictures or sculpture, either as a single figure, or grouped with other saints, *St. Longinus* wears the habit of a Roman soldier, and carries a lance or spear in his hand. For the chapel dedicated to him in the Church of *St. Andrea*, at Mantua, *Giulio Romano* painted a famous Nativity, in which the saint is standing on one side. This picture, once in possession of our *Charles I.*, is now in the Louvre. In the *Madonna della Vittoria*, painted by *Mantegna* for *Federigo Gonzaga*, and also in the Louvre, *St. Longinus* stands behind, on the left of the Virgin, in a Roman helmet, and distinguished by his tall lance.

We have, next, that illustrious Patron Saint of Chivalry, the Champion of England, and hero of 'The Faerie Queene,' *St. George*.† His legend came to us from the East; where, under various forms, as *Apollo* and the *Python*, as *Bellerophon* and the *Chimera*, as *Perseus* and the *Sea-monster*, we see perpetually recurring the mythic allegory by which was figured the conquest achieved by beneficent power over the tyranny of wickedness. At an early period we find this time-consecrated myth transplanted into Christendom, and assuming, by degrees, a peculiar colouring in conformity with the spirit of a martial and religious age, until the classical demi-god appears before us, transformed into that doughty slayer of the dragon and redresser of woman's wrongs, *St. George*.

Yclad in mighty arms and silver shield,  
As one for knightly jousts and fierce encounters fit.

But our business here is not with the origin of the legend, but with the legend itself, as accepted by the people and the artists of the Middle Ages.

*St. George* was a native of Cappadocia, living

\* I have avoided to enter on disputed points, because of such there is no end; but it may be interesting to observe here, that, although it remains undecided whether the Centurion *Longinus*, or the Centurion *Cornelius* (Acts x. 48.) was first baptized, to the former is allowed, in legendary story, the honour of being the first convert.

† See 'The Faerie Queene,' chap. x. st. 61. Spenser makes him rather loth to resign his knighthood for his sainthood:—

"But deeds of arms must I at last be faine  
To leave, and lady's love so dearly bought?"

in the time of the Emperor *Diocletian*. He was of noble Christian parents, and a tribune in the army. It is related that, in travelling to join his legion he came to a certain city in Libya called *Selene*. The inhabitants of this city were in great trouble and consternation in consequence of the ravages of a monstrous dragon, which issued from a neighbouring lake or marsh, and devoured the flocks and herds of the people, who had taken refuge within the walls. To prevent him from approaching the city, the air of which was poisoned by his pestiferous breath, they offered him daily two sheep, and when the sheep were exhausted, they were forced to sacrifice to him two of their children daily, to save the rest. The children were taken by lot (all under the age of fifteen); and the whole city was filled with mourning, with the lamentations of bereaved parents and the cries of the innocent victims.

Now the king of this city had one daughter, exceedingly fair, and her name was *Cleodolinda*. And after some time, when many people had perished, the lot fell upon her, and the monarch, in his despair, offered all his gold and treasures, and even the half of his kingdom, to redeem her; but the people murmured, saying, "Is this just, O King! that thou, by thine own edict, hast made us desolate, and behold, now thou wouldst withhold thine own child?"—and they waxed more and more wroth, and they threatened to burn him in his palace unless the princess was delivered up. Then the king submitted and asked only a delay of eight days to bewail her fate, which was granted; and at the end of eight days, the princess, being clothed in her royal robes, was led forth as a victim for sacrifice, and she fell at her father's feet and asked his blessing, saying that she was ready to die for her people: and then, amid tears and lamentations, she was put forth, and the gates shut against her. Slowly she walked towards the dwelling of the dragon, the path being drearily strewn with the bones of former victims, and she wept as she went on her way. Now, at this time, *St. George* was passing by, mounted on his good steed; and, being moved to see so beautiful a virgin in tears, he paused to ask her why she wept, and she told him. And he said, "Fear not, for I will deliver you!" and she replied, "O noble youth! tarry not here, lest thou perish with me, but fly, I beseech thee!" But *St. George* would not; and he said, "God forbid that I should fly! I will lift my hand against this loathly thing, and will deliver thee through the power of Jesus Christ!" At that moment the monster was seen emerging from his lair, and half-crawling, half-flying towards them. Then the virgin princess trembled exceedingly and cried out, "Fly, I beseech thee, brave knight, and leave me here to die!" But he answered not; only making the sign of the Cross and calling on the name of the Redeemer, he spurred towards the dragon, and, after a terrible and prolonged combat, he pinned him to the earth with his lance. Then he desired the princess to bring her girdle; and he bound the dragon fast, and gave the girdle to her hand, and the subdued monster crawled after them like a dog. In this guise they approached the city. The people being greatly terrified, *St. George* called out to them, saying,—"Fear nothing; only believe in the God through whose might I have conquered this adversary, and be baptized, and I will destroy him before your eyes." So the king and his people believed, and were baptized,—twenty thousand people in one day. Then *St. George* slew the dragon, and cut off his head; and the king bestowed great rewards and treasures on the victorious knight; but he distributed all to the poor, and kept nothing, and went on his way, and came to Palestine. At that time the edict of the Emperor *Diocletian* against the Christians was published, and it was affixed to the gates of the temples, and in the public markets; and men read it with terror, and hid their faces; but *St. George*, when he saw it, was filled with indignation, and the spirit of courage from on high came upon him, and he tore it down, and trampled it under his feet. Whereupon he was seized, and carried before *Dacian*, the proconsul, and condemned to suffer during eight days the most cruel tortures; and when they believed that they had subdued him by the force of torments, they brought him to the temple to assist at the sacrifice, and the people ran in crowds to behold his humiliation, and the priests mocked him. But *St. George* knelt down and prayed, and

thunder and lightning from heaven fell upon the temple, and destroyed it and the idols; and the priests and many people perished also. Then *Dacian*, seized with rage and terror, commanded that the Christian knight should be beheaded,—which was done. He received the glorious crown of martyrdom on the 23rd day of April, 303.

*St. George* is particularly honoured in the Greek Church, where he is styled the Great Martyr; and the reverence paid to him in the East is of such antiquity, that one of the first churches erected by *Constantine*, after his profession of Christianity, was in honour of *St. George*. His apocryphal legend was repudiated by *Pope Gelasius*, in 494; and after this time we do not hear much of him till the first Crusade, when the assistance he is said to have vouchsafed to *Godfrey of Boulogne* made his name as a military saint famous throughout Europe. The particular veneration paid to him in England dates from the time of *Richard I.*, who, in the wars in Palestine, placed himself and his army under the especial protection of *St. George*. In 1222 his Feast was ordered to be kept as a holiday throughout England; and the institution of the Order of the Garter, in 1330, seems to have completed his inauguration as our patron saint.

The representations of *St. George* may be divided into three classes:—I. Single figures, as patron saint; or, grouped with other saints, in the *Madonna* pictures. II. The subject called 'St. George and the Dragon.' III. The Martyrdom of *St. George*.

In the single figures, *St. George* is usually represented young, and with a martial and triumphant air. He is in complete armour; sometimes it is the habit of a Roman soldier, sometimes that of a knight of romance: he has a lance in his hand, from which occasionally floats a white banner, bearing the red cross; the dragon is beneath his feet. Such figures in some of the old Italian pictures are often of exquisite beauty, combining in the air and expression the victorious warrior and the martyr-saint. Among the most celebrated single figures of *St. George* must be mentioned the fine statue, by *Donatello*, at Florence. He is in complete armour, but bare-headed, leaning on his shield, which displays the Cross;—no other attribute or emblem. The noble, tranquil, serious dignity of this figure admirably expresses the Christian warrior. It is so exactly the conception of *Spenser*, that it immediately suggests his lines:—

Upon his shield the bloodie cross was scored,  
For sovereign help, which in his need he had.

Right faithful true he was, in deed and word;

But of his cheere did seem too solemne sad,

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

As a signal example of a wholly different feeling and treatment, may be mentioned the *St. George* in *Carreggio's* 'Madonna di San Giorgio,' at Dresden: here his habit is that of a Roman soldier; his attitude bold and martial; and, turning to the spectator with a look of radiant triumph, he sets his foot on the head of the vanquished dragon.

In the single figures it is not always easy to distinguish *St. George* from *St. Michael*, who has likewise the armour, the lance, the banner, and the dragon under his feet; but he has generally the angel's wings: and when these are omitted, which is seldom, we must look to the expression of the figure and the intention of the painter in order to discriminate between the Archangel and the Saint. On this subject I shall have to enlarge when treating of the archangels.

In the subject, called familiarly *St. George and the Dragon*, we must be careful to distinguish between the emblem and the action. Where we have merely the figure of *St. George* in the act of vanquishing the dragon,—as in the insignia of the Order of the Garter, on coins, in the carvings of old Gothic churches, in ancient stained glass, &c.,—it is an emblem signifying the victory of faith or holiness over sin and death. But where *St. George* is seen as combatant, and the issue of the combat yet undecided; where accessories are introduced, as the walls of the city in the background, crowded with anxious spectators, or the Princess, praying with folded hands for his deliverance,—it is clearly a scene, an incident. In the former instance, the treatment should be simple, ideal, sculptural; in the latter, picturesque, dramatic, fanciful.

There are two little pictures by *Raphael* which may be cited as signal examples of the two styles of treatment. The first, which is in the Louvre, is a severely

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elegant and purely allegorical conception, represents St. George as the Christian warrior, combating with spiritual arms, and assured of conquest; for thus he sits upon his milk-white steed, and with such a serene and even careless scorn prepares to strike off the head of the writhing monster beneath. Very different, as a conception, is the second picture, in which St. George figures as the champion of England.\* Here he is rushing on the dragon as one who must conquer or die, and transfixes the monster with his lance. The rescued princess is seen in the background.

As an instance of the same scene differently treated, I may refer to the Tintoretto, in the National Gallery: here the princess, who is in front, seems to wail, yet dreads to look round.

Sometimes the dragon is already overcome, as in the spirited sketch by Tintoretto, at Hampton Court, in which St. George has bound the monster, and the Princess Cleodolinda holds one end of the girdle.† The same scene, but more dramatic and picturesque in treatment, we find in the Queen's Gallery, painted by Rubens, for our Charles I. In this the saintly legend is exhibited as a scene in a melodrama, and made the vehicle for significant and not inappropriate flattery. The scene is a rich landscape, representing in the background a distant view of the Thames, and Windsor Castle as it then stood.

Near the centre is St. George, with his right foot on the neck of the vanquished dragon, presenting to the daughter of the king of Seleucia—the fair Princess Cleodolinda—the end of the girdle which she had given him to bind the monster: the saint and the princess are portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta-Maria. Nearer to the spectator, on the left, is a group of four females, bewailing the ravages of the beast, exhibited in the dead bodies lying near them, and from the sight of which, two faints recoil with horror. Behind, the squire of the saintly knight is seen mounted and armed cap-à-pie, and bearing his banner with the red cross; a page holds his horse; beyond them is seen a group of persons on a high bank, and others mounted on trees, who survey the scene; and on the other side, three females, who are embracing each other, and, as the French catalogue has it, "témoignent par leur attitudes une frayeur mêlée de joie." Two angels from above descend with the palm and the laurel to crown the conqueror. The picture, like the St. George of Raphael, already mentioned, has to an Englishman a sort of national interest, being painted for one of our kings, in honour of our tutelary saint. After the death of Charles I. it was sold out of England, passed into the Orleans Gallery, was brought back to England in 1798, and subsequently purchased by George IV.

Some examples of the treatment of this subject by the early German painters are very curious: they conceived it wholly in the romantic and chivalrous spirit. We have the casque and floating plume, the twisted mail, the spurs, the long hair, the banner, the attendant squire. In an exquisite little print by Lucas v. Leyden, the princess is wiping her eyes with the back of her hand; St. George comforts her, as we may see, with gallant assurances of deliverance; the squire, in the background, holds his horse. In one of four prints by Albert Dürer, he is standing with the red cross banner, and has a kind of net cap, such as the knights of the 15th century wore under the helmet; he has rather a long beard, and all the air of a veteran knight.

There is a beautiful modern bas-relief by Schwanthaler, in which St. George, with his foot on the dragon, is presenting the end of the girdle to the rescued princess.

Of the Martyrdom of St. George, there are several fine examples, but I do not know any of very early date. The leading idea is in all the same: he kneels, and an executioner prepares to strike off his head with a sword. In the Church of San Giorgio, at Verona, I saw over the high altar this subject by Paul Veronese, treated in his usual gorgeous style. St. George, stripped to the waist, kneels to receive the blow: the Virgin in glory, with St. Peter and St. Paul, and a host of angels, appear in the opening heavens above. The composition by Rubens is very fine, and full of character.‡ That by Van Dyck is

exceedingly fine. The scene is a heathen temple, and St. George is about to be sacrificed to the false gods.

A saint, often confounded with St. George, is St. Maurice: and when St. George is not attended by his usual attribute, the dragon, he is only to be discriminated from St. Maurice by a careful examination of the general purport of the picture, and the locality for which it was painted. As the former is the patron of chivalry and military brotherhoods, so the latter is the patron of military men in general. Chapels and churches for the use of soldiers are more frequently dedicated to him than to any other saint.

The legend of St. Maurice and the Theban legion is of great antiquity, and has been so universally received as authentic, as to assume almost the importance and credibility of an historical fact: as early as the fourth century the veneration paid to the Theban martyrs had extended through Switzerland, France, Germany, and the north of Italy. The story is thus related:—

Among the legions which composed the Roman army, in the time of Diocletian and Maximin, was one styled the "Theban Legion," because levied originally in the Thebaid. The number of soldiers composing this corps was 6,666, and all were Christians, as remarkable for their valour and discipline as for their piety and fidelity. This legion had obtained the title of *Felix*; it was commanded by an excellent Christian officer, a man of illustrious birth, whose name was Maurice, or Mauritius.

About the year 286, Maximin summoned the Theban legion from the East to reinforce the army, with which he was about to march into Gaul. The passage of the Alps being effected, some companies of the Theban legion were despatched to the Rhine; the rest of the army halted on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, where Maximin ordered a great sacrifice to the gods, accompanied by the games and ceremonies usual on such occasions. But Maurice and his Christian soldiers withdrew from these idolatrous rites, and retiring to a distance of about three leagues, they pitched their camp at a place called Aganum (now Saint-Maurice). Maximin insisted on obedience to his commands, at the same time making it known that the service for which he required their aid, was to extirpate the Christians, whose destruction he had sworn.

The Theban legion with one voice refused either to join in the idolatrous sacrifice or to be led against their fellow-Christians; and the emperor, incensed, ordered the soldiers to be decimated. Those upon whom the lot fell rejoiced, as though they had been elected to a great honour; and their companions, who seemed less to fear than to emulate their fate, repeated their protest, and were a second time decimated. Their officers encouraged them to perish rather than yield; and when summoned for the third time, Maurice, in the name of his soldiers, a third time refused compliance. "O Cæsar!" (it was thus he addressed the emperor), "we are thy soldiers, but we are also the soldiers of Jesus Christ. From thee we receive our pay, but from Him we have received eternal life. To thee we owe service, to Him obedience. We are ready to follow thee against the barbarians, but we are also ready to suffer death rather than renounce our faith or fight against our brethren." Thus he spoke, with the mild courage becoming the Christian warrior; but the cruel tyrant, unmoved by such generous heroism, ordered that the rest of the army should hem round the devoted legion, and that a general massacre should take place, leaving not one alive: and he was obeyed. If he expected resistance he found it not, neither in the victims nor the executioners. The Christian soldiers flung away their arms, and, in emulation of their Divine Master, resigned themselves as "sheep to the slaughter." Some were trampled down by the cavalry; some hung on trees and shot with arrows; some were killed with the sword: Maurice and others of the officers knelt down, and in this attitude their heads were struck off; thus they all perished.

Other companies of the Theban legion, under the command of Gereon, reached the city of Cologne on the Rhine, where the Prefect Varus, by order of the emperor, required them either to forsake their faith or suffer death; and Gereon, with 50 (or as others tell, 318) of his companions, were accord-

ingly put to death in one day, and their bodies were thrown into a pit: and besides these many other soldiers of the Theban legion suffered martyrdom for the sake of Christ, so that their names form a long list; but St. Maurice and St. Gereon are the most memorable and the most honoured.

When introduced into pictures as Patron Saint, St. Maurice is usually habited in complete armour; he bears the palm in one hand and a standard in the other. In the Italian pictures he is generally a Roman soldier. He stands on the left of the Virgin in Mantegna's famous *Madonna della Vittoria*, in the Louvre.† In old German pictures he is often represented as a Moor, either in allusion to his name or his African origin. In a small full-length figure by Hemskerk, he has a suit of black armour, with a crimson mantle, and bears on his shield and banner the Austrian eagle.

The scene of the martyrdom of the Theban legion is not a common subject, but there are some remarkable examples. In the Pitti Palace there is a picture by Pontorno, with numerous small figures exquisitely painted; but the conception is displeasing; a great number of the martyrs are crucified, and the figures are undraped. Another picture of the same subject, by the same painter, in the Florence Gallery, is equally unpleasing and inappropriate in treatment; the Christian soldiers are seen contending with their adversaries, which is contrary to the spirit and the tenor of the legend as handed down to us. In the Munich Gallery, upon two wings of an altar-piece, by Peter de Maré, we have, on one side, St. Maurice and his companions refusing to sacrifice to idols; and, on the other, St. Maurice beheaded, while the Emperor Maximin looks on, mounted on a white horse: both pieces are very curious and expressive, and, though grotesque in the accessories, infinitely more true in feeling than the classical and elaborate pictures by Pontorno.

St. Gereon also wears the armour and carries the standard and the palm: sometimes he has the Emperor Maximin under his foot, to express the spiritual triumph of faith over tyranny. The celebrity of St. Gereon appears to be confined to that part of Germany which was the scene of his martyrdom: at Cologne there is a famous church dedicated to him; and he is frequently met with in the sculpture and stained glass of the old German churches. I have seen several remarkable paintings in which he is introduced; one, the famous old altar-piece by Master Stephen of Cologne (1410), in which he is standing on one side in a suit of gilt armour and a blue mantle, attended by his companion martyrs, (his pendant on the other side is St. Ursula with her companions); the second instance is a fine old crucifixion by Bartholomew de Bruyn (about 1536), in the Munich Gallery, in which St. Gereon is standing on one side in armour, with his banner and shield, and a votary kneeling before him (here his pendant is St. Stephen): a third example is the 'St. Gereon and his Companions,' in the Moritzkapelle at Nuremberg; (here his pendant is St. Maurice with his companions). I remember no Italian picture in which St. Gereon is represented.

St. Sebastian must be reserved for the next essay.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED CONCERTS. CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE.—FOURTH SERIES.—THE FOURTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28th.—Anthem—"I have surely built thee an house" (Boycé.) Duet, Miss Rainforth and Mr. Lockey, "Join Voices" (Galliard.) Air, Miss Cubitt, "But Thou didst not leave" (Messiah.) [Handel.] Trio, Miss Rainforth, Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello, "On Thee each living soul awaits" (Creation.) [Haydn.] Air, Mr. J. A. Novello, with Chorus, "Have mercy, O Lord" (Mozart.) Duet, Miss Cubitt and Mr. Lockey, "Children, pray" (Spohr.) Air, Mr. Lockey, "Thou hast ever been my shelter" (Cherubini.) Air, Miss Rainforth, "Let the bright seraphim"; Chorus, "Let their celestial concerts" (Handel.)—PART II. Organ Solo. Recit. and Air, Mr. J. A. Novello, "Who dares control" (Assmatt.) Air, Miss Rainforth, "Come, Holy Spirit" (Kücken.) Duet, Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello, "Blessed is every one" (Neukomm.) Cor. Solo (Sebastian Bach.) Air, Miss Cubitt, "Hope" (Freyer.) Air, Mr. Lockey, "Great is Jehovah" (Schubert.) Duet, Misses Rainforth and Cubitt, "Sleep, baby, sleep" (Girschner.) Chorus (A. Dimmick) (Ann S. Mounsey.) THE ORGAN BY MISS MOUNSEY. To commence at half-past Seven and terminate about Ten. Single Tickets, 2s. 6d.

CONCERTS.—The circle of musical interest seems to be enlarging day by day; so rapidly, indeed, that

\* In other versions of the story it is said that Gereon and his companions fled when the others were martyred; but this is inconsistent with the spirit of the legend, as given above.

† Notwithstanding the authority of Lanzi, the habit, the long hair, and the broken lance appear to me more in character with a St. George than a St. Maurice.

\* Painted for a present from the Duke of Urbino to Henry VIII.: St. George has the Garter and motto round his knee.

† The Bishop introduced is St. Louis.  
‡ Painted for the chapel of St. George at Liège, near Antwerp. I believe that the fine drawing by Rubens, in the

possession of Sir Robert Peel, represents the same subject:—a woman is binding his eyes.

some principle of selection must be perseveringly adhered to, and those entertainments alone noticed in detail which possess the attraction of a distinct speciality. It must content us, therefore, merely to announce that *The Choral Harmonists* held another meeting on Monday last. This, indeed, seems to be the "city season" for music. In addition to the entertainments at Crosby Hall, over which Miss Mounsey presides, there have been benefit concerts: among the more showy of which was the one recently given by *Mr. and Mrs. Schwab*, with a programme some six-and-twenty items long, and liberally seasoned with new stage scenes and ballads. The *Classical Subscription Concerts*, at Greenwich, are connected, we apprehend, with a literary institution, and thus, as meetings with a purpose, claim sympathy. But the epithet "classical"—unless it be accepted as used by *Miss Jarley*—challenges examination; and really the programmes laid before us compel a protest. In the second and third meetings of the current series, with the exception of Mozart's *Trio* for pianoforte, violin and tenor, some of Weber's operatic scenes, concerted pieces, &c., and a bass *Aria* from 'Il Scarglio,' we cannot find a single piece of music meriting the epithet. It is necessary to draw and to dwell upon this distinction, and the objection be faced and disposed of by all who aspire to raise the tone of popular taste.

There seems to be no end of the odd and unexpected presents for which we are to be indebted to America. Ice—a lady *Romeo*—"Driving Clouds" and other such high-flown gentlemen of the wilderness; and now a band of five somewhat nondescript artists, who rejoice in the name of *Ethiopian Serenaders*, and whose very red lips inspire strange notions of the wonders which soap and water might produce. Their songs, too, are truly queer "things of shreds and patches," being of every country and style, and accompanied by two instruments like *tiorbos*, an accordion, a tambourine, and a pair of bone castanets,—the last manœuvred with energy frantic enough to surprise even those

Used at rattling bones to start.

This mixture of instruments is anything but unpleasant, though administered with too much obvious quackery to deserve serious criticism. What brings the exhibition within the compass of our musical notice, is the part-singing of the serenaders, Messrs. Germon, Stanwood, Harrington, and White. We have not heard anything so carefully practised and nicely proportioned since the Brothers Hermann. And now to speak of something more valuable. Madame Dulcken's *First Soirée* was held on Wednesday, at which she performed Weber's pianoforte Quartett, Mendelssohn's *solo Sonata*—taking the magnificent and spirited *finale* too unsteadily and fast—Mr. W. S. Bennett's *Capriccio* with orchestra, and Beethoven's pianoforte and violin Sonata in c minor. The vocal music was most of it new—a scene by Conradin Kreutzer, an elegant and winning Romance by Henselt, whom, till now, we have known only as a pianoforte writer, though his study, entitled 'A Love Song,' might have prepared us for his grace as a melodist,—and Mozart's 'Non temer,' from 'Idomeneo,' the violin *obbligato* by Mr. Blagrove. All these were sung by Mademoiselle Schloss, whose superb voice seems to cry louder and louder, month by month, for regulation and schooling. Her delivery of Henselt's romance was nothing short of ungraceful; why, with such a fine *soprano* register as hers, is she so desirous to "play Thisby too," and to sing music of a lower gamut?—no resolution will give her *contralto* notes.

A rumour is abroad that Madame Castellan is not to make part of our Opera company this spring. The reason assigned by report is, that the lady demanded an important advance upon the terms of last year—an advance from the sum befitting a beginner, to the first-class remuneration of a Periani. On the "high-contracting parties" expressing amazement at such sudden pretensions, the lady is further said to have triumphantly referred to the panegyrics which appeared last spring in a certain journal believed to be not wholly unconnected with the Opera management—stating, that "after such explicit testimonies on the part of the press" to her incomparable merits, she should not be just to "the profession," were she to demand a *sons* less than had been "given to her predecessor"! The mere invention of such a story (supposing it to

have been an invention) is precious, as a proof that exaggerated praise is likely sooner or later to recoil on those to whom truth is of vital importance. If the anecdote be true, the lesson is worth the difference of salary ten times over, to all concerned.

We observe, from the foreign papers, that the career of *Mdlle. F. Elssler's* triumph at Rome has been seriously traversed by an interdiction placed on the ballet of 'Esmeralda,' the *pièce de résistance* of her engagement,—that work being pronounced dangerous to public morals.—It was said, a day or two since, that Mr. Macfarren's opera, on an episode from 'Don Quixote,' will still take precedence of M. Benedict's at Drury Lane.

Never willing, when we can possibly do so, to miss "counting one" to the credit of our country, we are glad on the authority of the German papers, to mention the recent success of a young English pianist at Frankfurt, Mr. Aguilar—brother, we believe, to the author of 'The Women of Israel.'

COVENT GARDEN.—"Beethoven for a shilling at Covent Garden!"—his great Symphonies played by a great orchestra, and applauded to the echo by great audiences made up of every class,—here is matter tempting all who are hopeful to strange and auspicious conclusions! It is an old opinion of ours, that in Art "the Million" must either have the very best or the very worst—Shakspeare and the Elgin Marbles, or 'The Red Barn,' and Madame Tussaud's show. The former, besides their traditional worth, possess such bold outlines as hold all men attentive, till slowly—year by year—intelligence grows, and feature after feature and detail after detail are appreciated. The latter strike home directly to the gross appetites and coarse perceptions of the uneducated;—whereas the vast range of interesting works lying between these extremes require not only powers trained to admire, but also to excuse the absence of Genius for the sake of the labours of Skill. At all events, such is our theory of the power over the mass exercised by the Symphony in c minor and 'The Cricket Polka.' The speculation is worth following out, for better or worse, by all who are busy in the direction or the delectation of The People. Meanwhile the interest excited during the past fortnight by fine performances of Beethoven's great works, by a good orchestra, has cheered us very agreeably. The master, who died neglected in his own city, among a public of *cognoscenti*, now bids fair to become a household name with us—even as Handel is;—and Malibran's random defence of our audiences, "as more open to the influence of fine music than any she had ever sung before," (wormwood to such classicists as decry English taste because they will not take the pains to study English character,) is once again justified. It were superfluous here to distinguish the several parts of these Beethoven concerts—the true nutriment from the fragments stolen from the master's works and served up *à la Julien*. The success of the experiment, however, assures us that it might be tried with yet greater courage and to a wider extent. The Promenade Concerts must presently be dissolved, because the performers will be wanted elsewhere. Does not this fact, in conjunction with the success just recorded, and our rapidly-increasing facilities of communication, offer an additional proof of the desirableness of the scheme we have so often proposed?—namely, the formation and maintenance of an independent and permanent orchestra which should be equal to the performance of any music, and at the service of town or country, even when the Italian Opera House is open, or the Philharmonic band delighting its more select and opulent public? M. Julien has gone many steps towards proving the thing not merely practicable, but desirable and (what John Bull must never lose sight of,) profitable.

#### MISCELLANEA

Paris Academy of Sciences.—Jan. 12.—A paper was received from M. Matteuci, of Pisa, relative to some experiments which he has made on the railroad from Milan to Monza, for the purpose of deciding between two opposite theories as to the conductivity of the earth. M. Matteuci inclines, from these experiments, to the opinion that the earth does, by its mass, present a full compensation for the non-conductivity of its nature.—A communication was made by M. Letellier on the preservation of wood. M. Letellier

states that, so long ago as 1837, he pointed out the means of preparing wood by immersion, first by impregnating it with deutochlorure of mercury and then with gelatine, which rendered the mercurial salt insoluble, and, in December, 1840, he pointed out the disadvantages of the use of pyrolignite of iron, as recommended by M. Boucherie. A communication was made by M. Payen, in the name of Dr. Turnbull, of London, relative to his process of tanning, and also the application of the soluble principle of sugar to the same purpose. A commission of the Academy consisting of Messrs. Payen, Boussingault, Dumas, and Dutrochet was appointed to visit the tannery, where experiments were going on, and to make its report.—A paper was received from Messrs. Paul Desains and De la Provostage on some experiments respecting the laws of refrigeration of gases under pressure. They confirm what has been hitherto published on this subject, and show that the refrigeration is more active when the gas is in a large than a small vessel, even though the pressure be not so great.—A letter was received from M. Lecoq, in which he shows the possibility of cultivating the topsoil in France. M. Lecoq states that he is able by his mode of preparing tea grown in France to produce as fine qualities as the best that are imported from China. He has forwarded samples to the Royal Society of Agriculture, and we shall probably soon have the report of that body on the subject. We have already noticed a communication to the Academy relative to premature burial in France. Its attention has been again directed to this subject by a paper from M. le Guern, in which he points out the danger of enforcing the regulation for interment within the short period of time now allowed. The author says, he has ascertained that since the year 1833 not less than 94 premature burials have been prevented by accidental causes. Thirty-five of the persons supposed to be dead had awoken from their lethargy at the moment when their coffins were about to be nailed down; 13 had been recovered by care; 7 by the upsetting of the coffin in which they had been placed; 9 by incisions or punctures in pinning their shrouds; 19 by accidental delays in the ceremony of interment; 6 by delays, which had been created purposely by their friends, and five by other causes. M. le Guern supposes that the number of persons prematurely buried must be very great. His estimate is 27 a year.

Mr. Strutt.—In the *Athenæum* of the 3rd inst., you refer to a work on Calabria by the late Mr. Strutt. I presume you allude to 'A Pedestrian Tour,' by Arthur John Strutt. If such be the case, I beg to inform you that my friend Strutt has no claim to the epithet of *late*, as he is not only not defunct, but continues to follow up, with full energy of mind and body, his profession as artist in the Eternal City. I am, &c.,

H. J. HADLEY.

Chelsea, Jan. 22nd.  
Terra-Cotta Church at Platt, near Manchester.—This church is being erected from the designs of Mr. Sharp. Each separate piece of the terra-cotta is cast to the required form, and is much about the same as a corresponding block of stone. Every piece is hollow, being, as it appeared, afterwards filled or backed up with concrete. They are all nothing more than pots, and from the trial we made, seem to have less cohesive power than brick. Nevertheless, they are made to support great weights. The piers of the church, which appear remarkably slender, are entirely composed of these pots. The plan is the cluster of four shafts. There are the usual defects incidental to the burning; parts of the mullions are out of the perpendicular, and the lines of the windows undulate in a very unsatisfactory manner. Indeed, the whole building, though good in design, and not deficient in ornament, will not bear a near approach. The face of each piece is scored with lines to imitate the tooling; and the mortar joints are large and obtruding.—Builder.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. F. R.—G. M. R.—Scotus—C. N.—A Member—received.

In our notice, last week, (p. 64) of 'The Wigwag and the Cabin,' and 'The Enchanted Rock,' by Mr. Percy B. R. John, the title of the second of the two "alm volumes" was accidentally omitted. We notice this, that neither the author of the clever miscellany, nor of the latter graphic tale, may be deprived of due honour.

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